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ARKANSAS

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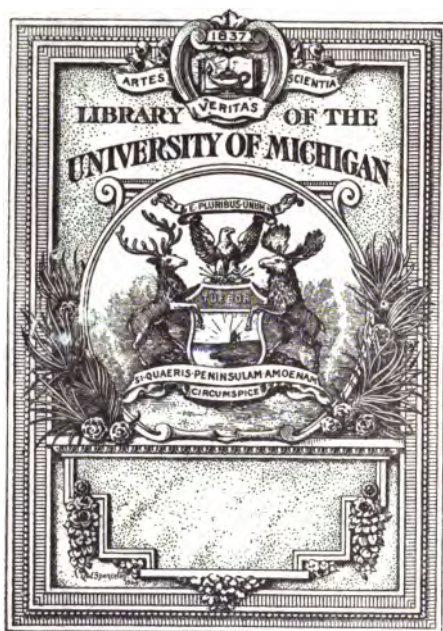
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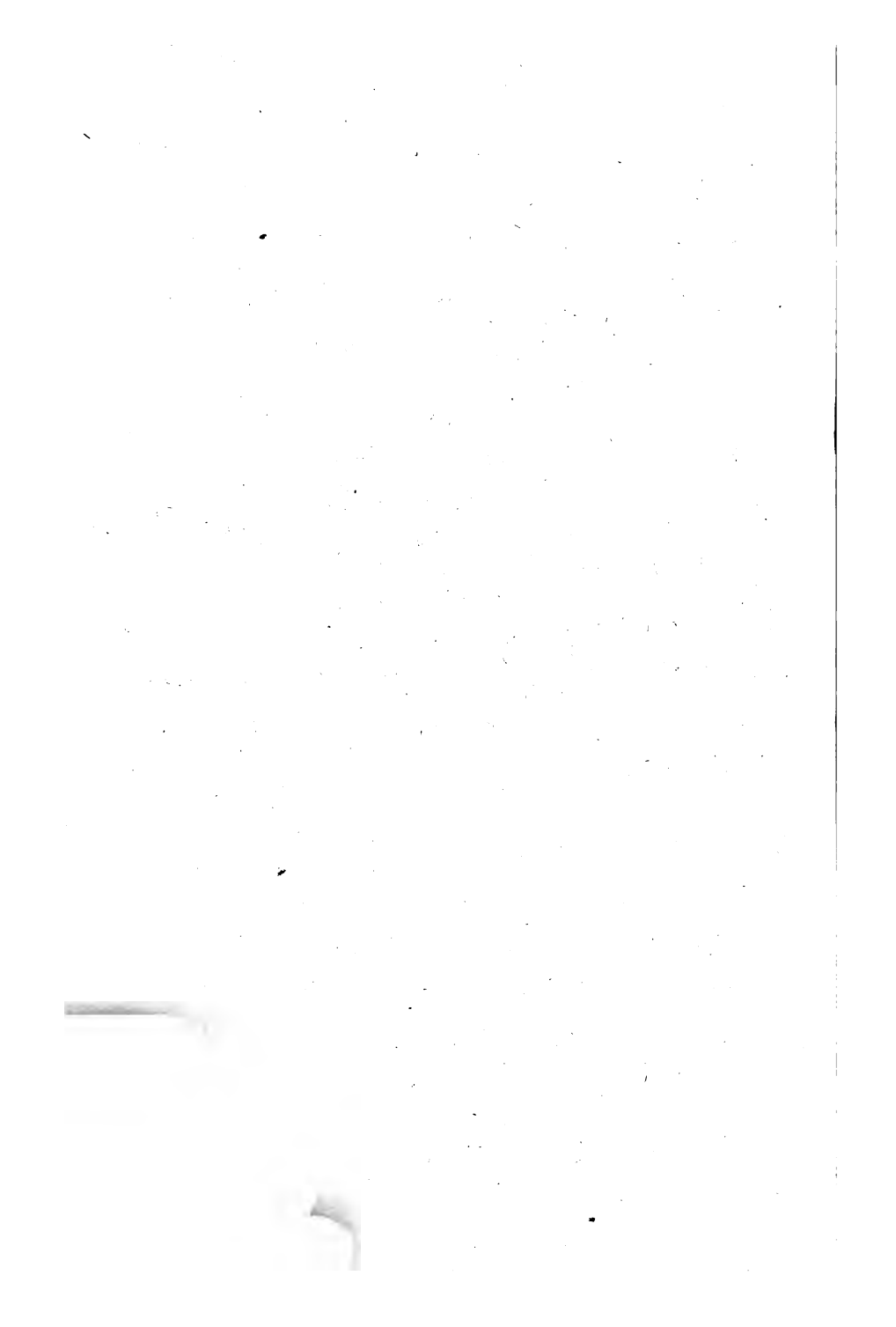


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Townsend, N. H. C.

ARKANSAS

*Statistics and Information showing its
Agricultural and Mineral
Resources.*

*The Opportunities for Successful Stock and
Fruit Raising, Manufacturing,
Mining and Lumbering.*

*The Advantages of Soil and Climate, and Notes on
Scenery, Game and Fish; the Health and
Pleasure Resorts of this
Great State.*

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WITH COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
OF THE
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

1903

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1896, by
H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger Agent Missouri Pacific Railway,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Dedication.

TO those who desire a good, cheap home with a fertile soil and genial climate, where water and timber are abundant, and all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables grow in profusion, with all the advantages of educational institutions, social and religious associations and of modern civilization:

To those who have tilled the rock-ribbed hillsides of New England, in a vain attempt to pay the farm mortgage and obtain a home of their own, and have seen the profits of the short summers eaten up to maintain the stock through the long, cold winters; where the smallest savings are made only by the severest toil and closest economy:

To those who are struggling to make both ends meet by renting the worn-out farms of the middle Northern States, and who yearly see their scanty harvests go to pay rents, leaving scarcely enough to clothe their families:

To those who are tired of the blizzard-swept regions of the Northwest, and desire a milder and more conge-

nial climate where the soil is more productive, where the winters are short and mild, where the problem of obtaining fuel and timber is not to be encountered :

To the capitalist who desires to invest his money in safe, sure and profitable enterprises, where mines of all kinds are awaiting development, where superior advantages are offered to all lines of manufacturing with unsurpassed water power, cheap coal and timber, and the advantages of the Southwestern markets :

To all, who are honest and willing to work and who desire to get along in the world—to the man with capital—to the man with muscle—to the farmer—to the merchant—to the stock raiser—to the fruit grower—to the miller—to the mechanic—to the lumberman—to the school teacher—to the clerk—to the laboring man—to the health and pleasure seeker and the sportsman—to all who wish to obtain a good home, wealth, happiness and comfort:—

This Pamphlet on the Resources of Arkansas is dedicated,

BY THE

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

» » Arkansas. « «

THIS State is not as some people imagine it, a great way off from the centers of business of the country. No long, expensive trip has to be made, no hardships endured to reach it. Eleven hours' travel on a splendidly equipped railroad brings the home-seeker from St. Louis to the center of this favored commonwealth. To take supper in St. Louis, then to ride in the superb cars of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and breakfast next morning in Little Rock, the capital city of Arkansas, is certainly no hardship.



Fruit Farm, Crawford County.

Arkansas is located in the milder portion of the Mississippi Valley and has an area of 53,045 square miles. Owing to the difference in the elevation of the various portions of the State and its southern location, a greater variety of products is raised than in any other of the States. In the southern section, semi-tropical fruits and plants are grown, and the products of the northern States are successfully raised in all sections. The surface of the State is comparatively level in the east, gradually becoming more elevated toward the west, the greatest elevation being reached in the Ozark Mountains. The

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surface of the State presents a pleasing variety of hill, plain, prairie, woodland, valley and stream.

Perhaps no State in the country is better adapted by nature to all the industries and various modes of living than Arkansas. The rich valleys are capable of producing cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and all kinds of grain. The genial warmth of the climate and rich soil make fruit-raising one of the most successful and agreeable occupations. The magnificent apples grown in the State have taken the prizes at all the National pomological exhibits of recent years, including the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893. As a peach growing State, Arkansas is equal to Delaware. Its peach products have already made St. Louis the earliest and cheapest peach market in the country. The small fruits, strawberries and others, are grown with surprising ease and success. Stock-raising, for obvious reasons, is most successful, and can be made one of the great industries of the State. The uplands and hill country furnish most excellent grazing, and water, the important feature of stock-raising, is abundant everywhere. This, in addition to the short winters, during which very little stored feeding is necessary, the proximity to markets, shipping facilities, and cheap lands, makes stock-raising one of the most desirable industries that can be engaged in. Unlimited opportunities for the investment of capital in mines of iron, manganese, antimony, zinc, copper, lead, nickel, gypsum, coal, granite, mineral paints and ochres, marls, aluminum, kaolin, potters' and fire clays, fertilizing marls, soapstone, fine marbles, mineral oils, natural gas, and probably other valuable metals and minerals, are offered. The water resources of Arkansas are unsurpassed. The streams can be dotted with saw mills and flouring mills, and why should they not be with cotton mills? Here is an opportunity for live capitalists. The power costs nothing.

Since 1865 the increase in the population is a strong evidence of the advantages found here, and of the State's growing popularity. The census returns of the State have been as follows:

YEAR.	POPULATION.	YEAR.	POPULATION.	YEAR.	POPULATION.
1820	14,255	1850	209,897	1880	802,525
1830	30,388	1860	435,450	1890	1,128,179
1840	97,574	1870	484,471	1900	1,311,564



Arkansas State Capitol at Little Rock.

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ARKANSAS COMMERCIALLY CONSIDERED.

ON point of commercial advantages, Arkansas is second to no State in the Union for internal trade. Three trunk lines of railroad traverse the State from north to south, all centering in St. Louis, thus putting all sections of the State in direct communication with the great commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The *Iron Mountain Route*, with its *branches*, traverses the State diagonally through the center, and also drains, by means of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas, and the Little Rock & Fort Smith divisions, the Arkansas River Valley from the Indian Territory to the Mississippi River. The Cotton Belt Route carries the commerce of the eastern section of the State, and the St. Louis & San Francisco furnishes an outlet for the western part. These roads penetrate, with their connections, the States of Texas and Louisiana to the Gulf, and furnish outlets to the south or north for the surplus productions of the State. Numerous smaller lines and branches intersect the State in all directions, placing the larger cities in communication with each other, and acting as feeders for the commerce of the main lines.

Very few of the States are provided with a system of navigable rivers as a factor in internal trade. In contrast, Arkansas has over 3,000 miles of water available for commercial purposes, forming almost a complete system of river communication. The Mississippi River washes the eastern boundary about 500 miles in length; the Arkansas River, flowing by Little Rock, the capital, is navigable for 500 miles; the Red River, in the south, 300 miles; the St. Francis, the White and Black Rivers, and several others, aggregating 3,250 miles of water available for steamboats, and about 500 additional miles for barges and rafts. New lines of railroad have been projected and surveyed. The tide of emigration, as evinced by inquiries, is clearly turning toward Arkansas. Railroads are anticipating the movement to make extensions wherever available.



A Four-Year-Old Apple Tree, Johnson Co., Ark.

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In this connection it may be mentioned that the White River Railway has been completed from Batesville to Mount Olive, a distance of forty-two miles, and has opened up a new line to the zinc and lead fields of North Arkansas. The proposed extension will be built to Yellville and Harrison, and ultimately connect with the Missouri Pacific System at or near Carthage, Mo., which is in the famous Joplin district, reached now direct from Kansas City and intermediate points by the Missouri Pacific Railway.

The White River Railway will soon be open for traffic to Buffalo City, which lies about one hundred miles northwest of Newport, Ark. Mining experts have pronounced this section the richest in zinc and lead ores of any in the State.

That it is a beautiful country none can deny. Everything unites to make it so, and the result of all the combined influences of climate, soil and location render it one of the most marvelously healthy regions known. Then, too, its every hillside gives birth to some sparkling spring of clear, pure water, while others are surcharged with mineral properties, and restore to health those who go there ailing or suffering. The entire State has long been famous for its wonderful curative springs.

A comprehensive view of the whole—what a scene it presents to the observer. Could it but be held for a moment before the gaze of the toiling thousands, who are wearing away their lives in sterile fields, or breathing away their existence in the crowded haunts of the far East, what a change would come over their thoughts. With this happy land before their eyes, could they be expected to rest contented? And before many months had passed over their toll-bowed shoulders, they would be seen on the march for this Eldorado, which awaits them in the West—awaits with a warm welcome, all worthy humanity which comes and knocks for admittance. Even the poor man need not hesitate to come to this favored land, if he comes armed with a determination to be a man and work like a man. Labor may be easily obtained. The laborer never fails to get every cent he earns.



Arkansas Valley, Above Little Rock, Ark.

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WHAT AN ARKANSAS FARMER CAN DO.

He can raise from 200 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes or from 100 to 400 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre, and for \$50 he can build a house which will keep them the year round.

He can plant one acre of artichokes and fatten fifty hogs on it. The hogs will do their own digging and waste nothing.

He can raise all kinds of stock 100 per cent cheaper than farther north.

He will not have to fertilize his land to make it yield a good harvest, although here, as elsewhere, judicious fertilization generally pays.

He can make a living easier than in any other State in the South, and at the same time enjoy a more equable climate.

He can run his farm without the necessity of placing a mortgage on it.

He can raise finer fruit, a greater variety, and more of it than in any other country in the world.

He can have vegetables on his table the year round from his own fields.

He can plant one acre in cane and make 200 gallons of beautiful clear syrup, with no sorghum twang to it.

Bees require no attention further than taking what honey you wish.

He can raise four tons of clover hay per acre, and the ground does not have to be seeded but once in five years.

Five tons of German millet is not a large yield for one year.

Wet land, sown in red top, forms an everlasting meadow of the finest hay in the world.

One bale of cotton is the average yield, though one and one-half bales per acre is not an uncommon crop.

There has never been a total failure of crops since 1865, and but few partial ones.

One hundred peach trees can be planted to the acre, and three to five bushels of choice fruit per tree can be counted upon after the third year.

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CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

THE first question asked in considering a change of residence to a distant State is, "What is the climate, and how will my health be affected by the change?" This is of first importance, as one can modify the soil and productions by fertilization, good farming and irrigation. The climate he has to take just as nature gives it.

The climate of Arkansas, in comparison with northern climates, is decidedly mild, and yet presents a greater diversity of temperature at any given time than any equal area of country. This is owing to the difference of elevation and the many sheltered valleys. The season in the southeast is three weeks in advance of that of the northern part of the State. The rainfall is abundant, but days of sunshine largely predominate. The extreme heat of the South and the intense cold of the North are never known. The mountain range on the west shelters the State from the blizzards that sweep the Northern country, called here *northers*. The seasons of seed-time and harvest are long and the period of winter is short and mild. Out-door work can go on during the whole year. Stock graze, for the most part, on the ranges during the winter months.

The following statistics, taken from the United States Weather Bureau Reports, give a general idea of the climate:

"I have selected Little Rock as the one point which will give the most correct idea of our climate. First, on account of its being situated in almost the exact center of the State, and second, because the records cover a longer period than those of any other station in the State.

"All data computed for 21 years.



A Prosperous Arkansas Farm

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MONTH.	Mean Temperature.	Average Precipitation.
January	41.2	5.19 inches.
February	44.7	4.64 "
March	52.3	4.99 "
April.....	63.3	4.50 "
May	70.4	5.32 "
June	77.7	4.07 "
July	80.7	3.83 "
August.....	79.4	3.82 "
September.....	73.7	3.23 "
October	63.5	2.54 "
November.....	51.3	4.83 "
December	44.7	4.06 "
Winter.....	43.5	13.89 "
Spring.....	62.0	14.81 "
Summer.....	79.3	11.72 "
Autumn.....	62.8	10.30 "
Year	61.9	51.02 "

MONTH	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS.		Highest Tempera- ture.	Lowest Tempera- ture.
	Minimum Temperature Below 32°.	Maximum Temperature Above 90°.		
January	14	0	78	— 5
February	9	0	78	— 12
March	6	0	87	16
April.....	twice in 7 years	once in 21 years	94	28
May	0	twice in 3 years	93	44
June	0	9	102	51
July	0	16	103	60
August.....	0	12	105	52
September.....	0	6	100	41
October.....	0	twice in 7 years	93	32
November	4	0	83	10
December.....	9	0	78	6

Extremes — 12° on Feb. 12, 1899.
105° on August 1, 1896.

Earliest date of first killing frost, October 22.

Latest date of first killing frost, December 4.

Average date of first killing frost, November 8.



Elberta Peach Trees, Hope, Ark.

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Earliest date of last killing frost, February 23; latest date of last killing frost, April 14. Average date of last killing frost, March 22.

E. B. RICHARDS, Section Director,

U. S. Weather Bureau.

Thus it will be seen that neither extremes of heat nor cold are reached in Arkansas, and that drought, which frequently injures the crops of the West and South, can never seriously affect those of Arkansas. At Little Rock the mean temperature for the months of June, July and August is several degrees lower than that of Saratoga, N. Y. Wisconsin, during the same months, was subjected to greater extremes of heat than Arkansas. United States statistics disclose the fact that the mortality rate at Little Rock is less than at any other military post in the Union. On the uplands and in the hilly and mountainous districts Arkansas is exceptionally healthy, and people afflicted with rheumatism, catarrh, bronchial and pulmonary troubles, are always relieved and frequently permanently cured by a residence in Arkansas. Pneumonia prevails but very little and fatal cases are rare. While it is true that malaria is prevalent in the districts lying in the river bottoms, where the timber is heavy and all vegetation rank, yet it is no more true of Arkansas than of any other portions of the country with similar regions of dense vegetation and uncultivated soil. When the land is cleared up and brought under cultivation for a few years these influences disappear and the low lands of Arkansas become as healthy as the high lands, which are entirely free from malaria and challenge comparison for health with those of any part of the globe.

The long, warm, genial season is of great advantage to the farmers. In the North, the season being so short, as soon as the deep frost is out of the ground every energy must be bent, and the greatest possible amount of labor brought into requisition, in order that the crops may be planted in time to mature before the short season is passed. Thereby a great deal of extra expense is incurred which the farmer of Arkansas is not subject to. The plow in Arkansas may be kept going every month in the year. There need be no rush at seed time. The soil may be prepared easily, thoroughly and without haste for the planting, which takes place in February for the earlier crops, and the others in March, while late potatoes, millet, fodder-corn, cow peas, etc., are often planted in June and July, and make fine crops.

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An aggregate of 15 year's observation in Arkansas gives an average of 75 rainy days in the year.

A report of an investigation of 600 tornadoes in the United States and Territories gives only 8 as occurring in Arkansas.

For twelve months in the year there is not a land the sun shines on favored with a climate that can compare with Arkansas. While other countries have their delightful seasons, like winter in California, summer in Minnesota, and so on, for all the year round Arkansas is by far the most delightful. Look on the map of the world and you will at once see that this State is in the most favored belt of the temperate zone.

While nights are hot in midsummer at the North, here we are fanned at the close of each day by the delightfully cool breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, or the higher lands to the West. A sweltering night here is a thing unknown. The writer says this deliberately after 25 years residence in this State, preceded by 16 years in Central Illinois and ten years in Western New York.



Walnut Logs, for Shipment to Germany, Batesville, Ark.



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PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOIL.

MANY mistaken ideas have gone abroad in regard to the topography of Arkansas. It is popularly supposed by those ignorant of the State, to be a low-lying, swampy country, crossed by sluggish rivers, and breathing forth malarial poisons. This impression has been spread by persons who have seen that part of the State lying along the Mississippi river, or from some of the first railroads built through the State. These latter, to avoid the expense of heavy grading and deep cuts, were con-



structed through the creek and river bottoms and the lower lands of the State.

Depending on his observation from such a standpoint, the traveler would be apt to obtain a very erroneous impression of the State.

Only about one-fourth of the lands of the whole State are comparatively level, and of these large portions are prairie, and others bottom lands, fertile but not swampy; the other three-fourths are rolling, hilly or mountainous. The altitude of the State varies from 200 to 1,500 feet, and some of the highest mountains reach an elevation of 2,500 feet. It gradually rises towards the west, in rolling country, becoming more

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hilly and elevated until the greatest height is reached in the Ozark Mountains in the west. The low lands are found mostly in the eastern portion of the State, along the Mississippi River.

The rivers of the State flow in a general southeasterly direction into the Mississippi. These, with their tributaries, give a large area of rich bottom lands, unsurpassed in productiveness, but unlike some of the low lands of the Mississippi, they are mostly elevated and dry, and capable of yielding the richest harvests as soon as cleared and brought under the plow.

The engravings in this book are from recent photographs, and give a correct idea of the interior portions of this favored State.



A Cabin Home in the Ozark Mountains.

In the higher sections the scenery is beautiful, frequently approaching the grand, and always interesting. The State, in respect to its water courses, is divided into the Mississippi Valley, or lands on the east, the wide valley of the Arkansas running through the center of the State, the Ouachita in the southeast, and the Red River Valley in the south. The alluvial lands are found in the valleys of the numerous rivers of the State, and these bottoms are often miles in width and are the most productive in the world. In some instances they have been cultivated for forty years with the same crops, and are still yielding remunerative returns without the aid of fertilizers. Near

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the streams the soil is usually a gray sandy loam, becoming a red or black stiff land as it recedes from the streams, and light gray in color as the hills are approached. This land has great durability and



Farming Scene,
Arkansas.

productiveness, and is covered with a heavy growth of timber, composed of gums, burr oak, white oak, Spanish and post oak, box-elder, ash, yellow pine, hickory, red and white elm, etc.

The rolling and hilly lands comprise about one-half the whole area of the State. These are to be found all over the State, but lie principally south and east of the mountain ranges. The soil is loose, loamy, easily cultivated and

very productive. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, strawberries, potatoes, both sweet and Irish, garden

vegetables, wheat, rye, oats, cotton and corn are produced on this soil in abundance.

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The geographical position of the State is greatly enhanced by the physical conformation of the country. Within the space of about 240 miles from north to south, in the limits of the State, are to be found all the climatic and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude, so that in Arkansas the great Southern staples are produced in luxuriance; and also the leading staples and products of the Northern States, with better profits than in the North.

The uplands of Arkansas remind one of the lands of Central New York and Pennsylvania, with a dash of Ohio and Indiana thrown in. Here is the same or a similar wealth of timber, which once covered those States; here grasses thrive, and cattle fatten easily; here the apple, peach, plum, pear, grape, strawberry and other small fruits, bear and ripen to perfection beside each cottage and farm house door, as they do in the most favored localities of the States named, only here they have a sweetness and flavor surpassing those grown farther north or on the flatter lands nearer the Gulf of Mexico. Here bees thrive and sing in drowsy contentment all day long of their honied treasures. Here, on our upland plateaus, a hardy, honest, peaceful, white yeomanry till the soil; a black face is seldom seen, and the negro question cuts no more figure than it does at the North.





Potato Field, Hempstead Co

ARKANSAS.

AGRICULTURE

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE OUTLOOK.

NO State has better farming lands than Arkansas. No State, with all the advantages of schools, churches, society, railroads, and close connection with the centers of commerce and population, can offer such a high order of farming lands so cheaply and on such reasonable terms.

The State of Arkansas has more navigable streams than any in the Union. The rich alluvial soil of her valleys rivals any lands on the continent for the production of cotton. Prior to the war slave labor was found better adapted to its culture than to other agricultural pursuits. The extreme poverty of the people, caused by the ravages of war, and the unsettled condition of public affairs for years afterwards, prevented the development of new resources. Consequently, until the past few years, the public attention was devoted wholly to the production of cotton. The numerous waterways served for transportation, and naturally the development of the country was confined to the valleys of the rivers. Other portions of the State, embracing the uplands, hills and plateaus, remained practically undeveloped. Prior to 1872 there was but one short line of railroad in operation in the State. General development is of recent date, but has been very rapid. Pure air, pure water, and variety of soil, coupled with an equable, salubrious climate, make the State one of great agricultural possibilities, capable of sustaining a dense population. The agricultural productions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas are produced equally well in Arkansas. In addition to these, more cotton is grown per acre and per hand, on an average, than in any other Southern State. Arkansas has earned, besides, a reputation not excelled as a fruit-growing country, having taken the premium over all competitors at the Expositions of New Orleans, Boston, California, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and wherever her matchless fruit has



Fill for New Track on Bank of Arkansas River, Piney, Johnson Co., Ark.

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been shown. Its annual rainfall is much greater than that of many of the Northern States; consequently crops are less liable to be injured by drouth. Its equable climate and agricultural resources make it a good stock-growing country.

The following statistics were compiled for the report and use of the Arkansas State Board of Emigration, and are useful in showing the present status of agriculture in Arkansas, and the cheering prospects for the future:

No. acres in the State.....	33,500,000
No. acres of timber land	19,000,000
No. acres under cultivation.....	5,000,000
No. acres adapted to fruit growing.....	10,000,000
No. acres Government land.....	5,000,000
No. acres State land.....	2,000,000
No. acres coal land.....	2,500,000
No. acres iron ore land.....	1,500,000
No. acres prairie land.....	1,800,000

By the above it will be seen that only 5,000,000 of the 33,500,000 acres of land in the State are under cultivation; that there are still in the State subject to homestead entry, 5,000,000 acres.

Apropos of the above the following table reveals some interesting and surprising facts. It shows the comparative values of the farms and their products in some of the leading agricultural States:

STATES.	VALUE OF FARMS.	LIVE STOCK.	PRODUCTS.
California	\$262,051,282	\$ 35,500,417	\$ 59,721,215
Arkansas	74,249,655	20,472,425	43,796,261
Nebraska	105,932,541	33 440,265	31,708,914
Iowa.....	507,430,227	124,715,103	36,103,073
Kansas.....	235,178,631	60,907,149	52,240,561
Minnesota.....	193,724,260	31,904,821	49,468,967
Mississippi.....	275,633,307	95,785,282	95,912,660

It will be seen by these figures that the value of the farms of Arkansas is the least of any of the States enumerated, varying from 50 to 700 per cent less; that the total value of farm products is about the average of the seven States, some of them being the richest agricultural States in the country; that the percentage of products to value of farms of Arkansas is from 50 to 800 per cent greater than that of the other seven States. When it is taken into consideration that only 5,000,000 acres of Arkansas' total of 33,000,000 acres are under cultivation, the total prod-

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nct of nearly \$44,000,000 reveals an interesting and startling fact, and it would be well for those who are searching for a location where a home may be obtained quickly and cheaply, and where toil receives its greatest remuneration, to bear this fact in mind when comparing the advantages offered by different localities.

It might be in place right here to give some of the reasons why the farmer receives greater returns for his labor in Arkansas than in some of the less favored States. In the first place, the superior quality of her products is an important factor. Arkansas has repeatedly taken the highest prizes for cotton and fruit over all competitors at the national exhibits of those products. In the region about Pine Bluff a quality of



cotton, superior to any in the world in strength of fiber is grown. An agent of Clark Bros., the famous cotton thread manufacturers of London, annually buys up the total product of this region and ships it to London to be manufactured into the famous O. N. T. thread. In

addition to always carrying off the prize, Arkansas produces more cotton to the acre and hand than any other State. The principal cause, however, of the great returns from agricultural pursuits is the fertility of her soils, the early season, and the adaptability of the State to the growth of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. It is the only State in the West, south of Mason and Dixon's Line, where these are grown in great quantities for shipment. Arkansas commands the Western market with its early products. Its fruits and vegetables are before all others in the markets of St. Louis and Chicago, and always at the highest market prices. Ready markets are found for all that can be raised.

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The following figures show the average cash value per acre of all crops taken together in the various States :

Alabama.....	\$13.49	Minnesota	\$10.29
Arkansas.....	20.40	Mississippi	14.76
California.....	17.18	Missouri	10.78
Connecticut.....	16.82	New Jersey	18.05
Delaware.....	17.68	New York.....	14.15
Florida	8.52	New Hampshire.....	13.56
Georgia	10.35	North Carolina.....	10.79
Iowa	8.88	Ohio.....	15.58
Illinois.....	12.47	Oregon.....	17.11
Indiana.....	14.66	Pennsylvania	17.68
Kentucky	13.58	Rhode Island	29.32
Louisiana	22.40	South Carolina	10.09
Massachusetts	26.71	Tennessee.....	12.39
Maine	13.51	Vermont.....	11.60
Maryland	17.82	Virginia	10.91
Michigan	18.96	West Virginia	12.74

The above figures may open the eyes of some of our readers, especially those of the North and East; but it is to be remembered that this State is in the South, and, were the same attention given to preparing the soil and cultivating the crops as in the New England States, the results would be still more astonishing. It should be remembered that only a little more than one-seventh of the entire State is under cultivation, that large areas of the best fruit and farming lands are still unoccupied, that the latest and most improved methods of farming and fruit-raising are in use only in a few exceptional instances. With all these disadvantages against her, yet standing, in the general average, better than the best; with the tide of intelligent emigration setting strongly in this direction; with change and improvement taking place in all branches of industry, the outlook for the future prosperity and rapid growth of Arkansas is bright indeed.





Apple Orchard, with Corn and Cotton Growing Between Trees.

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PRODUCTS.

COTTON.

THE southern and southeastern portions of the State have eminently the soil and climatic conditions for producing the great staple of the South, cotton, and it is now a conceded fact, emphasized by first premiums awarded her at every exposition where she has competed for the past 20 years, notably at St. Louis, Atlanta, Louisville, New Orleans, and Chicago in 1893, that Arkansas is the queen of the South in the production of this staple. To show the true position of this State, agriculturally, as compared with other States, the following table from United States Official Report is in evidence:

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

STATES.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Cotton.	Hay.
Virginia	\$ 8 46	\$ 8 05	\$4 73	\$34 20	\$13 96	\$13 60
North Carolina.....	7 15	6 42	4 56	38 30	16 25	13 45
South Carolina.....	6 19	6 73	6 18	46 11	14 40	15 71
Georgia	6 81	7 01	5 85	53 10	13 11	17 31
Florida	7 22	.....	7 04	65 66	11 16	16 37
Alabama	7 69	6 60	6 36	56 02	12 43	16 54
Mississippi	8 47	6 35	6 40	53 01	17 31	16 10
Louisiana	9 54	.....	7 07	54 03	20 83	14 50
Texas	9 52	9 25	9 98	58 21	16 92	12 20
ARKANSAS	10 07	7 23	7 68	47 14	20 08	18 20
Tennessee	8 92	5 95	5 20	30 49	16 54	14 14
Illinois	9 38	11 32	8 95	35 24	.....	10 26
Iowa	8 63	7 56	7 34	32 51	.....	6 39
Missouri.....	8 94	9 23	6 96	32 97	.....	9 38
Kansas	7 90	9 41	6 44	40 07	.....	5 50
Nebraska	7 58	6 87	5 78	30 68	.....	4 82

CORN.

It will be seen from the above that Arkansas takes a high position as a corn producing State. It is a maxim among our old pioneer farmers that one is always sure of a crop if he plants in March. With the

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employment of fertilizers, so freely used in other States, our average yield could easily be doubled. Along our water courses are over 6,000,000 acres of the finest corn land in the world, while our "second bench" and uplands yield equally with the ordinary prairies of the most highly favored corn belt. With our corn production and mild, brief winters, the problem of cheap meat is already half solved.



Cotton Field in Arkansas.

The corn crop of Arkansas, as given by the last census was 33,982,318 bushels, or about 5,000,000 bushels more than that of Michigan, over 9,000,000 bushels greater than that of Minnesota, and four times as great as the combined crop of all the New England States, with that of Colorado and California thrown in for full measure. Since the census year (1889), the acreage and yield of corn in Arkansas have been largely increased. A further point to be noted in this connection is that our early springs and late falls give a long growing season, furnishing opportunity to raise two or even three crops of excellent fodder-plants or vegetables on the same ground per annum, as, for instance: corn,

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millet and turnips; or early Irish potatoes, cow peas and turnips or winter rye.

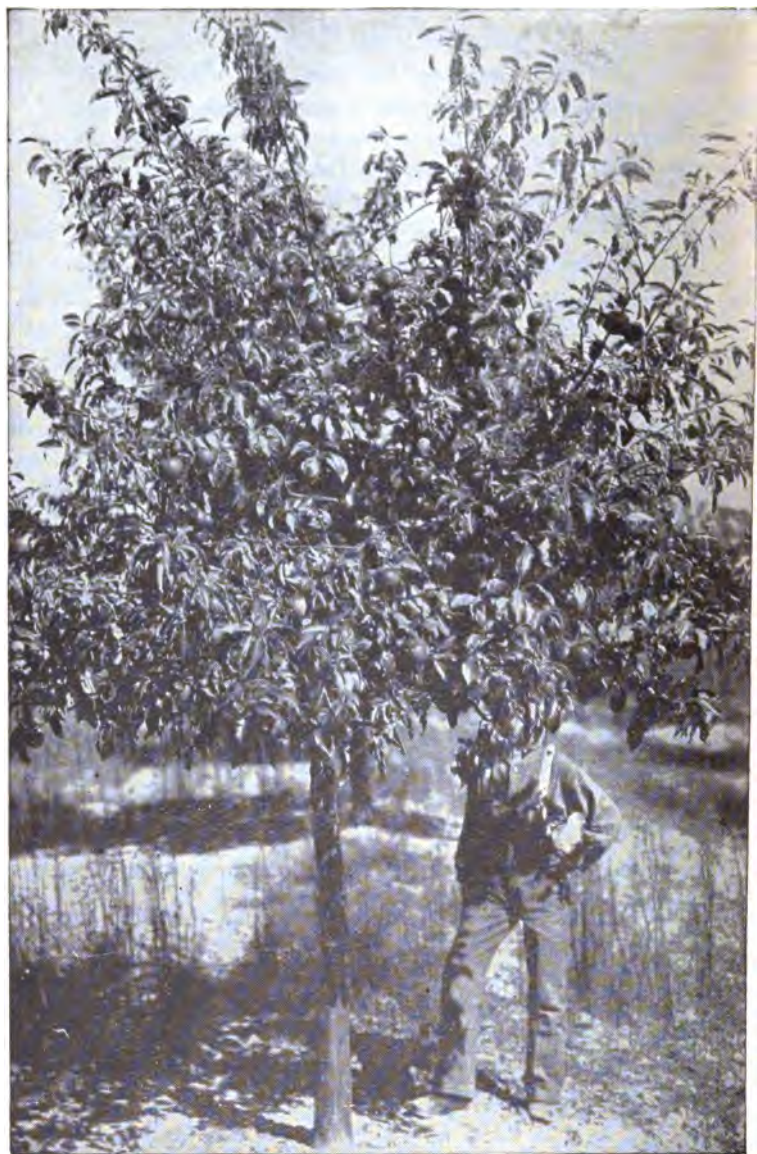
WHEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

The northern half of the State has heretofore taken the lead in the raising of wheat, but enough has been produced in almost every one of the seventy-five counties to prove that it can be successfully grown all over the State. The only reason why the farmers have not done so to a greater extent is from the mistaken idea that there was more profit in cotton than in any other crop, and that with cotton they could more profitably buy bread, meat and forage than to raise them. These ideas are rapidly passing away, and our farmers are becoming expansionists. They may not be so politically; this is not a political publication, and has nothing to say on political questions, but it is nevertheless true that the farmers of Arkansas are expansionists; they are entering and possessing themselves of new domains of agriculture; have captured the early Irish potato patch, the apple orchard and the strawberry farm, and now they are annexing thousands of wheat fields, the low price of cotton stimulating the production of this grain.

The clay uplands of Arkansas, along the line of the Iron Mountain Route, like those of New York and Pennsylvania, are admirably suited to the production of this grand cereal, and when farmed as those lands are farmed, are found to be equally productive, yielding from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre, and when it is remembered that these lands can be bought of the land department of the Iron Mountain Route, at from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre, the splendid opportunities held out to farmers is apparent, and it is no wonder there are many expansionists in this direction.

Chinch-bugs and midge are comparatively unknown in our State, and wheat is singularly exempt from diseases.

We have not time or space here to take up each of our agricultural products separately, but can only in a general way state the fact that in addition to corn and wheat, oats, barley, millet, sorghum, cowpeas, buckwheat, rye, etc., all do excellently well here, while as above noted the length of our seasons gives many opportunities to good farmers to double crop the same season.



Shannon Apple—4 Years Old.

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FRUIT.

It is but about fifteen years since the first of Arkansas fruits began to be shipped to and shown at the North. Now, she is known almost the world over, having added to her former trophies those gained in Chicago at the Columbian Exhibition for her superb display of apples. Previous to this she had taken first awards wherever she had displayed her magnificent fruit.

At the Cotton Centennial World's Fair, held in New Orleans 1884-85, where 22,000 plates were exhibited, Arkansas not only received the highest award for the best individual apple, the Shannon, but for the largest and best collection she was awarded the gold medal and \$200. Indeed this exhibit was, without doubt, the finest and most extensive ever made.

The *Rural New Yorker* in speaking of it said: "The Shannon apple from Arkansas, a seedling of that State, received \$25 in three premiums—one of \$10 for the finest and best apple, \$10 for the best new apple, and \$5 for the best plate of apples."

The *Farm and Garden*, of Philadelphia, in speaking of the Shannon, said "it was not only the best apple in the world, but Arkansas is the best fruit State in the Union."

At a meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Boston, September 15, 1887, Arkansas exhibited sixty-eight new varieties of apples, and was awarded the Wilder Medal, the highest honor in the gift of the Society. She was also awarded the medal for the largest and best collection of apples.

The *Boston Herald*, of that date, thus comments on the Arkansas exhibit: "It comprises one of the finest displays of fruit ever seen in this part of the country. It is a revelation to New England horticulturists, and is receiving the attention it so justly merits. The collection is entirely the product of Arkansas, and consists chiefly of apples and pears. The display comprises sixty-six varieties of native seedlings, by far the largest number ever shown in the United States. All of this fruit is sound and of delicious flavor. The specimens are marvellously large, and it seems almost incredible that such rich results are obtained without employment of artificial aid. There are shown seventy varieties of cultivated fruit, which, for size and appearance, distance anything in the same line ever seen in this or any other Northern city. No State in the Union, it would seem, can compete with her in this line, a fact

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that is becoming known through the enterprise of those who wish to see the State's vast fields settled up and under the hand of cultivation."

Close on the heels of the Boston exhibit, Arkansas appeared before the American Horticultural Society, at Riverside, California, February 7, 1888, and carried off first honors on apples. Her exhibit was the admiration of all visitors, and consisted of sixty-eight varieties, twenty of which were seedlings exhibited at Boston. When we remember the thousands of miles traveled, the changes in temperature, the long time in which both color and flavor were preserved, we doubt if any apple grown elsewhere would have passed through such a severe ordeal successfully. *The Riverside Press* said: "It was the grandest display of apples ever made on the Pacific Coast. The whole collection was a surprise, not only to our California people, but to many prominent fruit men from the Northeast, who had not, heretofore, recognized Arkansas as an apple-growing State."

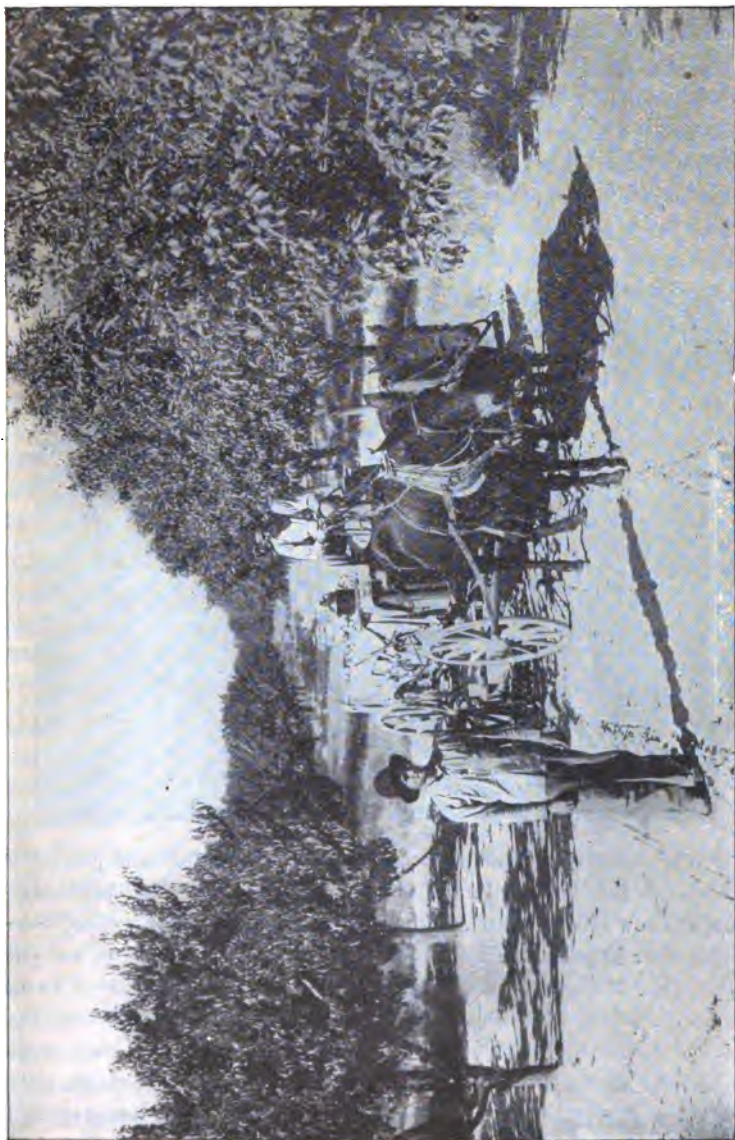
At the American Institute, New York City, October, 1890, Arkansas carried away every prize she entered for. Mr. Gerald Howatt, staff correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., furnished his journal with a full account, declaring that he never saw such a fine display of apples, in appearance, size and quality, as those shown from Arkansas. This means a good deal, coming, as it does, from Mr. Howatt, who has been judge of fruits at the American Institute Exposition for many years, and who has also been judge of fruits at Sacramento and San Francisco, Cal.

But the questions will be asked, "Do apple trees in Arkansas come into bearing early, or must one wait a half a lifetime for the first crop?" Then again, "Do they continue long in bearing, or only bear a few crops and die?"

After personal interviews with scores of apple growers in this State, the writer can say that their testimony is that apple trees here begin to bear at from five to six years from the nursery, and continue in bearing from thirty to sixty years.

James Cline, of Ozone, has an orchard which has been in bearing thirty years, and is now producing an annual yield of twenty-five bushels to the tree. This is only one of thousands of like cases.

The fact is, the apple business of Arkansas has passed beyond the experimental stage, and is an assured success; hundreds of car loads of



Apple Orchard, Crawford County.

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this magnificent fruit being shipped out each year from each of the main shipping towns in the apple belt.

PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, ETC.—Arkansas is also pre-eminently a peach country. Professor John C. Branner, now of Leland Stanford University, California, in his recently published geological report upon Southwestern Arkansas, pronounces it equivalent in soil, climate, etc., with the celebrated peach growing regions of New Jersey.

The natural habitat of the peach is Persia and Asiatic Turkey, lying between the parallels of 30 and 40 degrees of latitude. Arkansas being



Sorting Fruit for Market.

the very center of this belt, accounts for the perfection and profusion which this fruit attains in the State. For years a budded peach tree was unknown in Arkansas. Only seedlings were raised, but these were so superior in quality that the need of the improved varieties was not felt. Had these trees been grown at the North, hundreds of them would have been given popular names and put on the market, becoming at once famous and bringing fortunes to their owners. The seedlings flourished for years without fame and name. The family wants were supplied, and the remainder went in a vain attempt to fatten the old style of Arkansas hog. This regime is wholly changed in some sections,

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and the disintegration of the old ideas is going on throughout the whole State rapidly. The cultivation of this fruit is receiving the same attention as in the North and East. All the improved varieties have been introduced, and the superiority of Arkansas peaches is appreciated in all the Western and Southern markets. Along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, the greater part of the peach crop is raised and shipped. The trees commence to bear three years from the seed, and such is their vigor that they are rarely injured by borers, and the curl and yellow leaf are not known to have affected Arkansas orchards.

Some of the best varieties ripen in May. This gives growers full command of the earliest Northern markets when fruit is in greatest demand, and prices are highest.

Pears and plums, with the same care and attention given them in other States, yield excellent returns in all parts of Arkansas, the latter having been shipped in car load lots from some points. But a great field is still open to those who will cultivate the above named fruits, especially plums of the Japanese varieties, which are of delicious flavor, bear abundantly, are almost if not entirely free from the depredations of the curculio, and sell for an excellent price in Northern markets.

STRAWBERRIES AND GRAPES.—The culture of strawberries for shipment is another business that has grown up within the past few years from zero to large proportions, and, like the apple and peach business, is making those rich who are engaged in it. Several of our towns have shipped each over 60,000 crates, 24 boxes to a crate, the past season. The Arkansas strawberries have a high reputation in Northern markets, and command the best prices.

Our hillsides and valleys are the native home of the grape. Here are found, growing wild, large, luscious, translucent grapes, that fifty years ago attracted the attention of Nicholas Longworth, the great fruit connoisseur of Cincinnati, and to-day our commercial vineyards supply the larger cities of our State with magnificent Ives, Concords, Moore's Early, Niagaras, Delawares, Wyoming Red, etc. The production is not heavy enough as yet to leave much surplus to ship to Northern markets.

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VEGETABLES.

"Shall I have to do without Irish potatoes, onions, cabbages, beans peas, and the other vegetables I have been used to in my native State, if I come to Arkansas?"

No, my dear sir, you can raise all these and all other vegetables of the North and East in profusion, and of fine size and most excellent quality. We know the idea has obtained that Irish potatoes could only be grown here as a very early crop, but of late years the experience of our farmers has proved that not only can a very early crop be grown successfully, but that late planted potatoes, in fact a second crop with seed from the first crop on the same ground, yield superbly and keep in fine condition the year round, furnishing better seed for the next season's planting than imported Northern potatoes.

The following article, taken from the columns of one of our State papers, will give some idea of what is being done in a large way upon one of our hill farms and what can be done by any man having energy and "gumption."

"Most of our readers are somewhat familiar with the history of the Poole fruit and potato farm at Ozark, Franklin county, Arkansas, and know that Mr. Poole does nothing by halves. When he goes after premiums at our county, district or State fairs, he carries home blue ribbon enough to decorate one side of his "living room." It is the way he is built. He can't help it. So when he raises potatoes, there is no half way work about it, and for his sweet potato crop this year he has in bed and growing nicely 500 bushels for sets, or slips. This is one side of his potato patch. On the other side will be 400 to 500 bushels of Irish potatoes planted. And between the two nether ends of this patch he expects to grow thirty, fifty, seventy—yes, and with good luck, 80,000 bushels of potatoes. Mr. Poole is no uncertain farmer. His land always has its seedtime, that is his; and its certain harvest, that is God's. Like Paul, Poole plants and God gives gloriously. For nine successive years, without fertilizing or changing his seed, Mr. Poole has grown immensely large crops of potatoes—two crops each year. He plants in February for early spring shipments, and for seed and his main crop in July."

In an adjoining county a Mr. George Payne planted in July 1893, on plateau land, "up on the mountain," he called it, 7 acres of Irish potatoes



The Beautiful Valley, Buffalo City, Ark.

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of the Peerless variety, himself and his young son doing all the work of plowing, planting and cultivation. In the fall he harvested from this patch 810 bushels of sound, fine merchantable potatoes, and sold them at an average price of 50 cents per bushel.

Mr. Treimer, an old German farmer, on chocolate, sandy land, near Clarksville, got from one acre by planting two crops on the same land, 400 bushels, two hundred and twenty-five bushels the first crop, and one hundred and seventy-five bushels the second. Both these crops and that of Mr. Payne had no manuring or other fertilization whatever, and both were on land that had been in cultivation for many years.

Quoting from the correspondence of one of our daily papers, we give the following, in regard to cabbages.

"Eleven miles north of Ozark, lives Mr. George Warnock, who last year set out about three-fourths of an acre of cabbages. He sold B. L. Jones an Ozark merchant at one time \$156 worth of cabbage from his little patch besides which Mr. Jones told the writer that he bought several other wagon loads of him from the same ground."—*Arkansas Daily Press*, May 18, 1894.

Onions grow large, fine, sweet and sound, both from sets or seed, on our Arkansas soils; beans, peas, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers, squashes, sweet potatoes and all other vegetables, are grown here in bountiful profusion.

GRASSES, PASTURAGE AND LIVE STOCK.

The South is eminently a grass country, having hundreds of varieties of native grasses, and while it is found that the cultivated grasses of the North do remarkably well, other excellent varieties that cannot be grown at the North also thrive here and are exceedingly profitable.

Every farmer in Arkansas can have his permanent pastures and meadows. The raising of abundant crops of hay and grass at the South is no longer an experiment, and it is proven that bountiful supplies of nutritious fodder can be produced here with infinitely less labor and expense than by the old corn fodder pulling system.

BERMUDA, THE BLUE GRASS OF THE SOUTH.

Not content with the annexation of orchards, truck farms and wheat fields, Arkansas farmers upon the uplands along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Little Rock & Fort



Orchard Scene, Arkansas.

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Smith Railways, are now expanding in the direction of Bermuda grass pastures. Having discovered the great value of this grass, they are annexing it to their crop possessions. It costs almost nothing to establish a Bermuda grass pasture, as small pieces of sod are the only seed required, and when once set it is permanent, never dying out or needing resetting or further cultivation. A third item is that stock of all kinds are excessively fond of it, and it is very sweet, nutritious and fattening. It furnishes, during eight months of the year, the finest feed for young stock, beef cattle or milch cows, and is cheaper and better for this latitude than any other known forage. The hottest and driest weather does not kill it, neither does close feeding or trampling, and it will thrive on almost any kind of land, poor or rich, clay or sand. The possession of this grass gives grand possibilities for cattle raising and dairy farming in Central Arkansas upon the splendid uplands along the line of the Iron Mountain Route.

Alfalfa succeeds admirably in Arkansas without irrigation, and, like Bermuda grass, when once established it is perennial, and costs nothing to maintain it. Fall or winter-sown clovers also do remarkably well here, as do also most all varieties of cultivated grasses, affording abundant hay and pasturage.

The availability of these food supplies, and of the cheap, fattening foods found in cotton seed, cotton seed meal and cotton seed hulls, together with abundant fine stock water, and almost no winter at all, make this State pre-eminent as a cattle raising country, while hogs do excellently well on the great timber ranges, getting their own living from the plentiful mast, a few bushels of corn at last putting them in fine condition for market.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The farmers of Arkansas have long been in the habit of producing a limited supply of butter for their own use, and perhaps a few pounds for sale, but it is only within the past fifteen or twenty years, since improved breeds of cattle, such as the Jersey, Holstein, etc., have



New Railroad Fill, Piney, Ark.

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been introduced, the finer tame grasses have been found to succeed here, and Northern immigration has begun to pour in, that much has been done in a commercial way in the manufacture of butter and cheese. Now, in some four or five localities, there are well established creameries, turning out their thousands of pounds of sweet yellow butter that holds its own in our cities in competition with the products of Northern dairies.

A splendid quality of cheese is also made at one cheese factory here, and what is being done in butter and cheese in these few localities ought to be duplicated in every county of the State that has a railroad running through it.

MINERALS.

To the mineralogist, Arkansas is an interesting region. In variety of useful minerals she is not outranked by any other State.

ZINC AND LEAD.—The zinc and lead resources of Arkansas have lain dormant for years for lack of railway transportation. Recognized by experts as a district productive of the highest grade of zinc ores, five counties in the northwest corner of the State have been developed partly during the past few years. Shipments of zinc ores which have been made to the Kansas and Illinois smelters, as well as to the Continental smelters of Europe, have been pronounced the most satisfactory of all zinc ores shipped in for testing purposes. Now the construction of the White River Railway, a tributary line to the Iron Mountain Route, promises to these counties the long-looked-for railway facilities, and to-day the amount of activity which is manifested in these counties indicates clearly the fact that with a little more development this is to prove one of the greatest sources of mineral wealth in Arkansas.

The fact that lead and zinc ores were to be found in Marion, Boone, Searcy, Newton and Baxter counties, as well as in Sharp, Independence, and scattering through a few other counties along the White River Valley, has been known to mining men and geologists for more than twenty years. Gradually the fame of the district and the richness of its ores became known through the world, and investments were made in thousands of acres of this land when every foot of it was at least fifty miles from a railroad and much of it one hundred miles away. All land in these counties was originally open to location under the public lands act. A ruling of the land office declared that all the land upon which mineral had been developed was subject to location under the mining laws of the country, and much of the mineral lands was secured by investors through this means. Pre-

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vious to this ruling, many homesteads had been filed upon, and, the law complied with, titles had passed from the government to the homesteader. Afterwards prospecting had located upon these lands rich and extensive bodies of mineral, which to-day are valued at thousands of dollars.

Prospecting established the relationship of these deposits to those which had made the Joplin district of Missouri, the largest lead and zinc producing district in the United States. The same characteristics were proven to exist in Missouri, traveling east from the Joplin district, it was discovered that the erosion had been greater as one penetrated the Ozark Mountains, particularly in the territory traversed by the White River, which winds its way tortuously through the hills of Missouri across into Arkansas and on down towards the center of the State. In Arkansas the erosion had been even greater than in Missouri. Where it was necessary in the Joplin district to sink shafts, at heavy expense, to depths varying from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet, nature had done the same work in the Arkansas hills by leaving the strata exposed. Two or three shots of blasting powder, placed in the outcroppings, have frequently revealed deposits of mineral, which development proved to be of exceeding richness.

As time passed and the true value of these deposits became known, machinery was taken into the district and work of more thorough character begun. In almost every instance prospecting was done by means of open cuts—quarry-like—or shafts. Until within the past two years no prospecting drills had been brought into the country to speak of, owing to a belief that they would not work satisfactorily. In 1900 and 1901 a few operators braved public opinion, and, by their work demonstrated the fact that the deposits of mineral were not "mere outcroppings," as some of the sceptics had declared, but were the same bedded deposits which had produced mineral of such enormous values in the Joplin district.

This discovery was made just at the time that the building of the White River road became generally known, and the result was that capitalists lost no time in purchasing promising properties which careful, conscientious development work proved to be of great value. A few concentrating plants were erected in Marion and Boone counties, and during the year 1902 several carloads of ore were hauled from ten to twenty miles to the railroad and shipped. The hauling expense proved to be so great that there was but a narrow margin of profit, and operators generally decided to content themselves with developing their properties, in anticipation of the coming of the railroads to a point which would permit profitable shipments.

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During the same year drilling in the northern portion of Marion county, along the valley of a little stream known as Jimmie's Creek, showed as much as ninety feet of rich mineral in one drill hole. Other drilling still farther north proved satisfactory, and this fact brought over fifty drills into the district during the year 1902. Among them were ore drills, both shot and diamond drills, which tests showed to work satisfactorily in the country. Others were ordered, and the demand for drills became so great that one had to contract for his prospecting work for weeks and even months in advance. At no other time in its history had there been such activity in the district, which state of affairs still continues.

The principal mineral resources of the so-called "North Arkansas Lead and Zinc Fields" are the two metals from which it takes its name. The principal lead deposits thus far developed, lying along the northern border of the State, chiefly in Boone and Marion counties. The mineral has been found outcropping, and by drilling, has been located in stratum as deep as twenty-eight feet, the mineral averaging as high, according to the cuttings of the drill, as eighteen per cent. The lead ore is galena, principally, assaying about seventy to eighty per cent metal.

Drawing a line east and west through the center of Marion and Boone counties, results in two sub-divisions. To the north of this line are to be found almost all of the lead prospects. To the south, as one approaches the valley of the Buffalo River, lie mines in which comparatively little lead has been found, but which produce zinc ore which is higher in metallic value than is to be found in any other mining district in the United States. The highest possible amount of metal which can be secured by smelting a ton of zinc ore is 67.7 per cent—the theoretically pure zinc ore. Many of the mines of this district produce ore which will assay as high as 64, 65 and even 66 per cent. When it will be remembered that the average zinc ore produced in the Joplin district is below 60 per cent, and that the highest sold during the year 1902 was only 64.4 per cent, it will readily be seen that these ores possess a value in excess of those which have made millions for investors in the Joplin district.

It was in this sub-division that the immensity of the zinc deposits of North Arkansas was first demonstrated. Here, on the banks of Rush Creek, a little stream which dries out during the summer, was developed the famous Morning Star mine, from which the immense specimen of zinc which attracted such attention at the Columbian Exposition, was mined. Just across the mountain from this mine, on Clabber Creek, a forty-acre tract, which was sold for \$6 at a tax sale, sold for \$14,000. Development work and the addition of a mill,

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In eighteen months, produced a mine which sold during the fall of 1902 for \$40,000, or \$1,000 per acre. Such increase in value is not so unusual, although this case may be cited as the most notable of that year. The Washington, D. C., owners of this property, among whom are some of the shrewdest of the Capitol's business men, would not sell the property for twice the \$40,000 they paid for it.

In this same Buffalo River district are some of the best known zinc mines in the entire district. In this vicinity are located the Maryhattia properties, the Red Cloud, the Bonanza, the White Eagle, the Prince Hal, the MacIntosh, the Climax, and a score of other mines and prospects on almost every forty-acre tract for miles about. In this same locality, too, are located a majority of the concentrating plants in the entire district, and it bids fair to become the first district to boast of a heavy production.

Lying partly in Boone and partly in Marion counties is another district, known locally as the "Sugar Orchard" district, which is destined to become the scene of much activity in mining and shipping of ore. Here much work has been done, and here it was that drilling first demonstrated conclusively the extent and depth of deposits of lead and zinc. In this camp are to be found the Alma mine, owned by Springfield, Ill., capitalists, fully equipped with a concentrating plant, and which bears the distinction of having shipped the first carload of ore after the revival of interest following the promised advent of the railroads; the Nakomis, the Markle, the Jack Pot, the Swansea, the Beatty, and a hundred mines and prospects. The ores here possess the same richness and greater variety than do those of the Buffalo River district, including immense deposits of zinc carbonates and silicates.

In the northern portion of Boone county are many lead deposits which are fast developing into excellent properties. Owing to the distance from the railroad this territory has been among the most backward of all the mining districts, and opportunities to get prospective mineral lands very cheap are still to be had.

Newton and Searcy counties have some excellent prospects, both of lead and zinc. Lead was mined here during the Civil War, and one of the men who operated these properties at the time is still one of the heaviest investors and most earnest believers in its future.

Mining in Sharp, Lawrence and the adjoining counties, like the other districts, had been greatly retarded by lack of transportation facilities. With these at hand, the chance for more earnest and thorough development work are good, and prospecting thus far performed indicate satisfactory returns.

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During the year 1902 the zinc shipments from this field included probably twenty-five carloads, and the prospects at the close of that year were that the output would be more than quadrupled within another twelve months.

There are several mines in the vicinity of Mena, Polk county, which are to-day producing lead and zinc, associated with iron and copper. Unlike the zinc and lead of the northern field—which are free from association with iron or other minerals which detract from the selling values of the ores, this iron must be separated from the zinc in order that it may not be penalized by the smelters, iron being a detriment in the process of zinc smelting. These mines are shipping ores regularly, having the advantage of railroad communication.

So important was this northern field regarded as a source of production of lead and zinc that both the State of Arkansas and the National Geological Survey have had their experts examining it. Prof. J. A. Branner, now connected with the Leland-Stanford University of California, as State Geologist, made an exhaustive examination of this field, the State publishing his report in 1900. Discussing the value of these deposits, he says:

"There can be no question about the existence of large bodies of excellent ore. There are, besides the richer deposits, many large bodies of low grade ores. So far as the extent of the ore deposits is concerned, it is safe to say that it is so great that it is unknown. The prospecting that has been done has not uncovered the hundredth part of the ore bodies. The bedded deposits have their outcrops uncovered only here and there. Some of the mines will be so high on the hills that there will never be very much difficulty about draining them. In addition to the zinc and lead deposits there are many other mineral resources in the zinc regions that are untouched and almost unknown. The marble beds are unworked—over hundreds of miles of outcrop there is not a single quarry—though some of the beds are as fine as any in Tennessee or Georgia. The glass sands of the saccharoidal sandstones have never been touched, in spite of the fact that these sands are quite as good as those of Missouri. The phosphate deposits have never been worked up, and their distribution, extent and composition are practically unknown. The Mexican onyx, so abundant through the region, is not saved or utilized.

"The region is healthful; has a delightful climate; is abundantly supplied with timber, and the finest of water for milling and other purposes. There is also an abundance of fruit and food supplies of all kinds, such as are raised on farms in the southwest."

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Such is the way in which a man foremost in his profession sums up the varied and magnificent resources of the northern or mineral-producing counties of the State. Every word he used in writing that statement is correct, and the development which has been performed since those sentences were written has demonstrated thoroughly that his opinions were well formed.

To-day the North Arkansas lead and zinc region promises to become a district which will one day possess as much, if not even greater, fame than that which to-day is given to the Joplin district.

COAL.—The coal fields of Arkansas are very extensive, covering an estimated area of 12,000 square miles, and in the valley of Arkansas, where coal mining is most largely prosecuted, the beds average a thickness of four feet. The most valuable deposits of this mineral are found in the counties of Sebastian, Scott, Logan, Franklin, Johnson, Pope and Yell. But a small portion of this vast coal deposit is being developed.

The lignite coal commences a few miles south of Little Rock and extends into Texas, comprising a larger area than any other coal field in the United States. This variety of coal has of late been extensively mined in Germany. Last year over 15,000,000 tons were used in various manufactures.

IRON.—In the hilly regions, including the counties of Pulaski, Crawford, Dallas, Saline, Grant, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Pike, Polk, Sevier, Sharp, Searcy, Van Buren, Howard, Cleburne, White, Montgomery and Scott, magnetic, hematite, limonite, carbonate, and specular iron ores are found in large quantities. The hematite iron beds in some places crop out upon the surface acres in extent. In many places this iron is situated in close proximity to the coal and limestone. The iron interest of the State has not been in anywise developed.

MANGANESE.—In the county of Independence large deposits of an excellent quality of manganese are found, and near the town of Batesville, on the White River, mines of this ore have been opened within the past twelve years, and many car loads are now shipped every week to the steel works of the North and East. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway has a branch road running to these mines.

In Central and Southwestern Arkansas, in the counties of Pulaski, Hot Spring, Montgomery and Polk, is found another zone of this metal, but as there are no good shipping facilities at present near these deposits, but very little development work has been done. It is a valuable mineral, and the ores of Arkansas are of superior grade and bear a good price.



In the Timber Region, Arkansas.

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untouched. They are of the greatest variety and the most useful and valuable to be found in the world. The timber of Michigan and the North is being rapidly exhausted; lumbermen are turning their attention toward Arkansas, and in a few years it will be difficult to obtain such land, and prices will be ten times what they now are.

North of the Arkansas River the forests are mostly composed of the deciduous trees of the Mississippi basin, through which isolated belts occur, often of considerable extent, in which the short-leaf pine, the only species found in northern Arkansas, is mixed with the hardwoods. The western part of the State, south of the Arkansas River and west of the broad level plain of the Mississippi River, is covered outside of the river bottom lands with an almost continu-



Stave Factory, Jackson County.

ous forest of pine. Great bodies of cypress cover the low lands that stretch along the eastern border of the State, or line the bottoms of the White, Arkansas, Ouachita and Red Rivers. The hardwood forests of the State are unsurpassed in variety and richness, and contain inestimable varieties of the finest oak, walnut, hickory and ash timber. It has only been within the last twenty years that pine lumber has been manufactured, except to supply a limited local demand. The forests of Arkansas have received comparatively little damage from fire.

The amount of short-leaf pine standing in Arkansas in 1892 is estimated at 40,000,000,000 feet board measure. The above estimate does not include trees below 15 inches in diameter, and ignores the fact that in Arkansas, pine largely replaces pine, which would insure

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a continued supply. During the year 1892, \$20,000,000 worth of lumber was shipped out of the State, requiring 100,000 cars for its transportation.

When the attention of manufacturers is turned to the immense timber supply of this State, and to the fact that the Southwest is no longer the sparsely settled country it formerly was, that it is rapidly filling up with intelligent, enterprising people, that it is rapidly becoming an excellent market for furniture, wagons, agricultural implements, stoves, paper, chairs, railway cars, and other manufactured articles, the wealth of Arkansas will be greatly increased by reason of the transfer of old, and the putting up of new, manufacturing plants here.

For the benefit of readers who are not familiar with the products of this State, we will state that more than sixty kinds of wood are



found in sufficient quantity for commercial purposes, consisting in part of pine, oaks in variety, black walnut, cherry, holly, ash, hickory of every kind found on the American continent, cypress, poplar, gum, beech, pecan, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, cedar, and many others; enabling Arkansas to supply her less favored neighbors with cheap building material and cabinet woods.

A few years more and the opportunity to secure this timber at reasonable figures will be among the things of the past. The operators of saw mills, machinery, barrel works, wagon and agricultural shops and furniture establishments, are now attracted to these new lands and the forests. Formerly the timber was prepared roughly, to be finished in other places. For fine work there was scarcely a turning lathe in the country, yet the same materials are repassed by the railway, polished up for sale to the people, and to find markets even in Texas and Mexico.

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SPRINGS AND RESORTS.

ARKANSAS is the land of springs, furnishing pure, cold, life-giving waters, and here are also to be found many springs whose waters hold in solution various mineral properties healing certain classes of diseases which afflict the human race. Nature provides her own remedies, and has been very profuse in scattering them throughout Arkansas. The many smaller springs to be found in the mountain districts are overshadowed by the fame of Hot Springs, Eureka, Heber, Searcy and Ravenden. There is scarcely a county in the hilly or mountainous part of the State that does not number from one to many of these mineral springs within its borders. The only ones known, however, outside of the State are those mentioned above, and the following brief description is as much as a work of this kind, which is devoted more particularly to the industrial resources of Arkansas, will allow.

HOT SPRINGS.

History gives us reasonable assurance that DeSoto discovered the Hot Springs, and spent one winter in camp at that point. They were known to the Indians long before the white man's foot had wakened the forest echoes west of the Mississippi. The sick from all the surrounding tribes were brought there to be cured of diseases that baffled their medicine men. Their fame spread among all the southern tribes, and it was from these reports that Ponce De Leon conceived the idea of the Fountain of Youth, for which he searched in vain for many weary years. The early French settlers were the first to discover the true value of these thermal springs for healing diseases. During the early part of the present century French settlers, trappers and voyagers, made temporary use of these springs for the treatment of sick members of their families. Several log cabins were built in the valley, and they were refitted and used by any who chanced to come.

The Hot Springs are situated on one of the lower spurs of the Ozark Mountains, about sixty miles southwest of Little Rock. The surface of the surrounding country is mountainous and broken enough to rob it of all monotony, and add a large item of interest to a sojourn in the health valley of Hot Springs.

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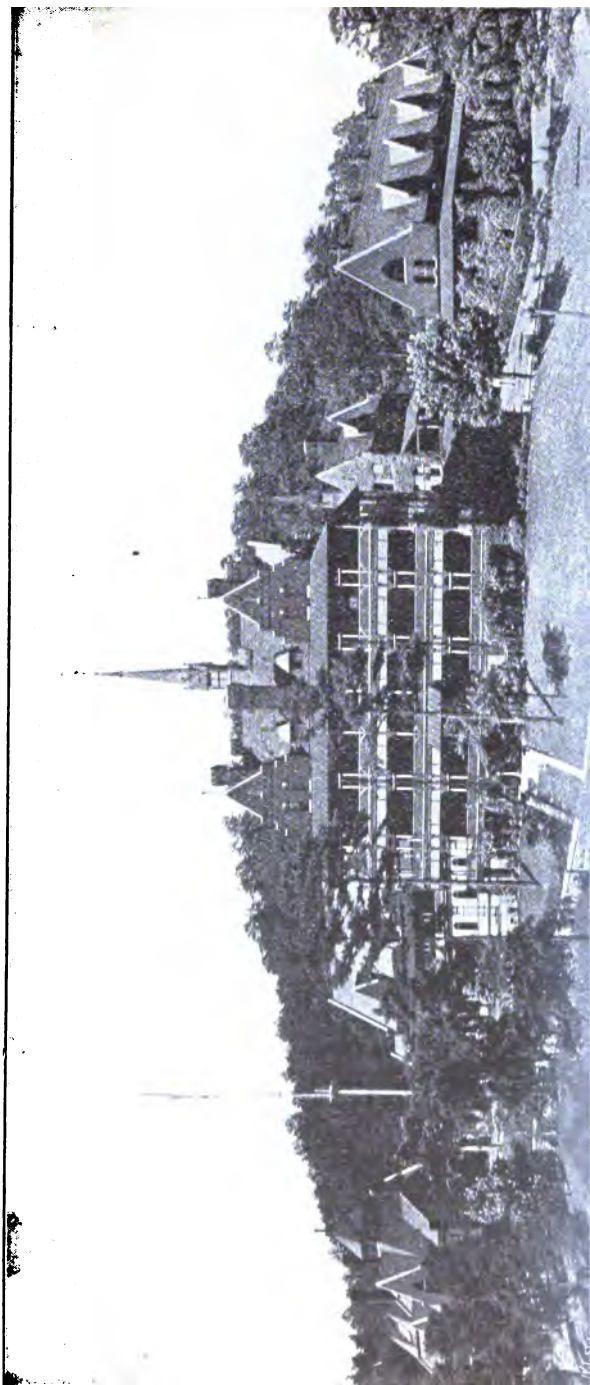
These springs are reached from the North and East by way of St. Louis and the Iron Mountain Route. Four trains daily run from St. Louis in connection with trains from all through trunk lines to that point, and are equipped with Pullman Sleeping Car superb Dining Cars and Reclining Chair Cars, the seats in which are free. Travelers from the South arrive at Texarkana and take the Iron Mountain Route from that point. The Iron Mountain Route may be taken from the East at Memphis, and passengers are carried from that city via Little Rock to Benton, where the change is made to the Little Rock, Hot Springs and Western Railroad to Hot Springs, a distance of thirty miles.

These springs are one of the great natural curiosities of the world. Seventy-four streams of hot mineral waters issue from the mountain side, from 50 to 75 feet above the valley, and from 650 to 700 feet above sea level, and pour forth their liquid streams of health for the afflicted. These waters have proven efficacious in many diseases where medical skill has been baffled. They are, therefore, at the same time the Mecca toward which the ill and afflicted turn for relief, an object of curiosity for the sightseer, and a favorite resort for the pleasure seeker and tourist. They are annually visited by thousands.

The following diseases are successfully treated, the failure to cure being the exception; where a perfect cure is not effected, a benefit is experienced by *all* where the waters are properly used: Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Ozena, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Syphilis—acquired or hereditary, in all its different forms—Asthma, Gravel. Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Eczema, Psoriasis, Urticaria, Impetigo, Prurigo, Rupia, Chronic Ulcers, Glandular Enlargements, Ring Worms, Migraine, or Sick Headache, Enlarged Tonsils, Menstruation Troubles and Sterility. This a long list, yet the truth is not half told. Not a week passes but some remarkable cures are effected where all hope of recovery had been abandoned before a visit to these springs had been concluded upon.

An important item to visitors, and especially to the invalid, is a good hotel. Several of the hotels of Hot Springs are first-class, they are large and well-built, and in cuisine and general appointments are unsurpassed.

The Eastman Hotel, one of the grandest resort hotels in the United States, containing 480 rooms, was opened for the first time for the season of 1889. Another equally as magnificent, although not so large, is the Park. The Majestic is a new fire-proof hotel, just completed, and one of the largest and best at the springs. The



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Arlington and Avenue Hotels can accommodate over 300 guests each; the Sumpter, Plateau and Waverly Hotels have room for about 100 each. With all the improvements now being made at the different hotels and boarding-houses, and the new ones that are being added to the list, there are accommodations for 7,000 visitors at one time, and allowing thirty days as an average time for visitors to remain here, there could be entertained at the hotels and boarding-houses 60,000 or 70,000 visitors in one year.

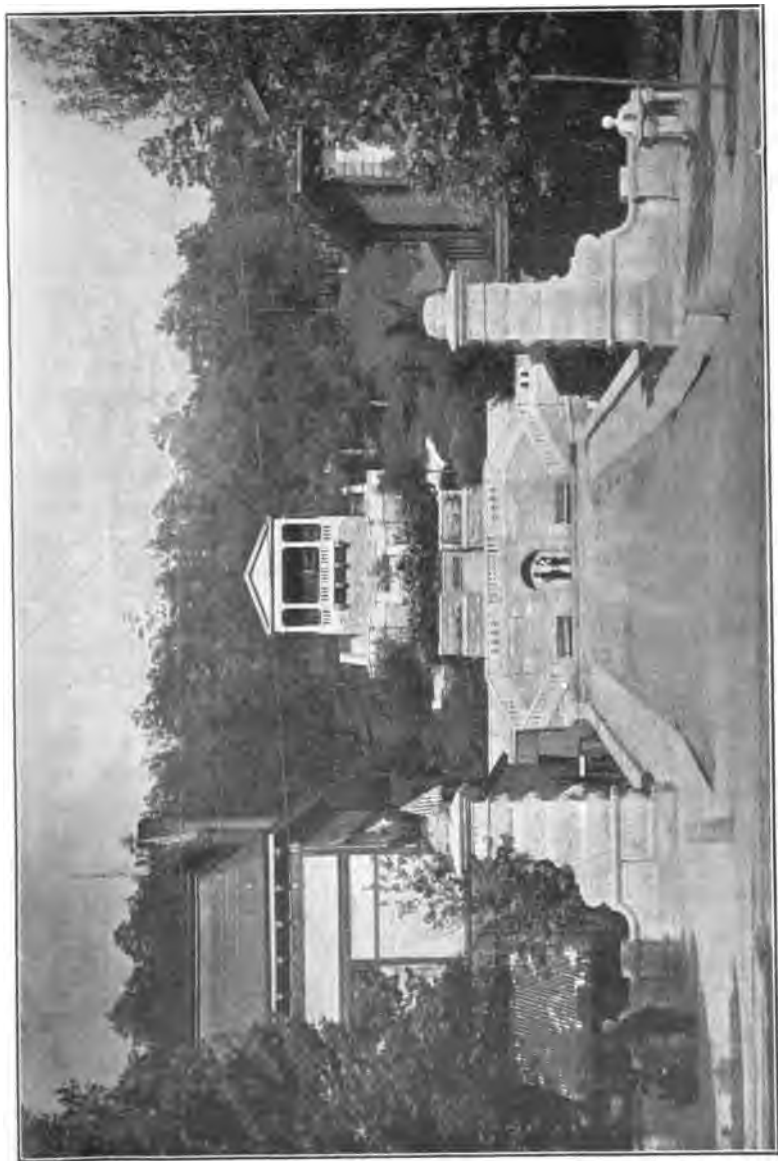
There are ten or twelve houses that justly may be called hotels; the others are only boarding-houses, though some of them give as good fare and accommodations as are to be had at some of the hotels. Private boarding-houses are numerous, and there is quite a difference between the cheapest of these and the high-priced hotels—\$4 to \$25 being the range of prices, per week.

RAVENDEN SPRINGS.

These perfectly pure waters come gushing from the base of an almost perpendicular cliff, clear as crystal and very cold. Alongside runs a small mountain stream, except in spots, where, with the work of ages, it has made for its waters beautiful pools, some of them twelve and fifteen feet deep.

The country is picturesque and romantic; its elevation assuring pure air and pleasant, comfortable nights, even during the summer months. Plenty of game abounds throughout the surrounding hills and valleys; and within a few miles fish fit to tempt the palate of an epicure can be easily taken from Spring river, which is as clear, sparkling and beautiful as its name would indicate.

Although these springs have been known but a few years, yet they have a record of many remarkable cures of diseases. They are especially noted for curing dyspepsia, diseased eyes and affections of the kidneys. Their discovery arose from the cure of a case of dyspepsia of years' standing, the victim of that dread disease being a citizen of that locality and accidentally led to the use of the water. They are situated in the northwest corner of Randolph county, some thirty miles west of the Iron Mountain road. This long ride by stage has deterred many from going, but now that the opening of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis road brings the traveler within four miles of Ravenden, many will seek these waters who could not dare to venture heretofore.



ENTRANCE TO UNITED STATES RESERVATION AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

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HEBER SPRINGS.

At the town of Heber in Cleburne county, about 25 miles northwest from Bald Knob, which is on the main line of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, are a cluster of wonderful healing springs, known as Heber or Sugar Loaf Springs.

These springs are six in number, and are known as the Arsenic Spring, Black Sulphur, Chalybeate, Eye, Red Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs. They break out almost close together, several being within from 10 to 15 feet of others, but are quite varied in their chemical and medicinal properties, all are located on a plat of ten acres of ground only.

They are attracting more and more attention each year, from the wonderful cures wrought by their healing waters. The only drawback to their more extended use has been want of railway communication, but this we learn will soon be remedied by the construction of a branch road from Bald Knob to Heber.

These remarkable springs are on the foot-hills of the Boston Mountains, and near them is the picturesque defile known as the Harman Gap; there are many beautiful drives, and near by runs the Little Red River with romantic turns and rocky walls, and this stream, together with its sister stream, the Owl Fork of White River, about fifteen miles further north, are fairly alive with excellent game fish; deer and wild fowl invite the sportsman to the dells and cool shady nooks along the margins of the streams, or up the verdant hill sides or through mountain passes.

These springs can now be reached by stage or private conveyance from Searcy, to which a branch railroad runs from Kensett, on the main line of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, or from Bald Knob.

In addition to these there are medicinal springs in different parts of the State, such as Eureka, Pinnacle, Excelsior, Mountain Valley, Hempstead County Lithia and hundreds of others of local or growing reputation for their varied curative properties.



PROMENADE IN FRONT OF BATH HOUSE ROW, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

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SEARCY SPRINGS.

The White Sulphur Springs are located at Searcy, in White County, Ark., on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. They are possessed of great healing properties, and are growing in popularity every year. Hotel accommodations are good, and Searcy is one of the most enterprising and progressive towns in the State.

SPRINGS AT MOUNT NEBO.

Mount Nebo, Ark., is in the Ozarks. The illustration on the next page represents one of the many observation points on its summit. It is in the land of the clouds, over 2,000 feet above the sea level, and it is worth traveling many miles to view a single sunrise or sunset from this point.

The Pettigene Mountains are south of Mount Nebo, and the Mammal Mountains are in plain view. Dardanelle, a thriving little town, lies at the base of Mount Nebo. A branch line, five miles long, runs to Russellville, where connection is made with the Iron Mountain Route.

The trip to the top of the mountain is accomplished in elegant and easy riding four-horse coaches. There are at present hotel accommodations on Mount Nebo for 450 guests. Skirting the mountain at a point 200 feet below the summit are a dozen or more springs, whose sparkling waters possess wonderful curative properties. Nearly all kidney and stomach diseases or disorders are promptly cured or relieved by the use of these waters.

The air is always pure, bracing and invigorating, while the rugged and picturesque scenery in all directions acts as a mental stimulant.





UNDER SOUTH POINT, MOUNT NERO, ARK.

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EDUCATION.

A RKANSAS has a well organized public school system, with a State Superintendent, and in each county an Examiner. Provision is made in the Constitution of the State for the support of public schools, requiring an annual tax of 20 cents upon each \$100 of taxable property, to be levied and collected for that purpose, in addition to a per capita tax of \$1 upon each adult male inhabitant. The territory of each county has been laid off by the respective county courts into convenient school districts, which are managed by three directors, elected by the people of the district. In addition to the amount raised by State tax, each school district, by vote, can levy a tax not in excess of 50 cents upon the \$100 for the support of its public schools. A large portion of the districts vote the full amount allowed by law, making in the aggregate for school purposes, 70 cents on the \$100 of taxable property, together with a poll tax of \$1. In towns and densely populated neighborhoods this enables the schools to be kept open for nine months in each year. In the sparsely settled sections the schools are kept open for so long as the amount of money available will justify. All are kept open at least three months in each year. Graded schools have been established in all of the cities and in the larger towns of the State. The Arkansas Industrial University, a State Institution, is located at the town of Fayetteville, in the county of Washington. For beauty and healthfulness its location is unsurpassed. The medical department of this University is established at Little Rock, with a full corps of Professors, composed of men eminent in the medical profession. The course of study embraces three years, and is very thorough.

A fine branch department for colored pupils is in successful operation at Pine Bluff, with a competent corps of teachers, and a full course of study.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The growth of her free schools within the last eight years has been unexampled. Free schools are taught in every neighborhood, village, and city in the State, and thousands of children are receiving an education and being prepared at these schools for intelligent, useful



Arkansas Public School.

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citizenship. The school statistics of 1892 show that there were then about 3,000 public school houses in the State, about 5,641 teachers, and about 300,000 pupils. For the year ending June the 30th, 1892, over \$1,000,000 were expended for educational purposes in the common schools. Besides the public schools, there are in the State about twenty-five colleges and private schools, including the Arkansas Industrial University, the Institution for the Deaf Mutes, and the Arkansas School for the Blind. It is no doubt a matter of astonishment to those who have been wont to underrate our great State, that in proportion to her taxable values, Arkansas does more free school education than any State in the Union, the great State of Massachusetts not excepted. The old log school house has passed away. In the towns this has been displaced by more commodious and far more comfortable structures. In these, architectural skill has been displayed, and a proper regard for ventilation is evinced. Heat and the proper adaptation of light is more clearly marked than in the older houses.

Every sixteenth section of land in each township of the State is reserved by law for school purposes, and the permanent and sixteenth section funds of the State now amount to about \$500,000.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows a gratifying condition of the growth of the public schools of the State.

The number of pupils enrolled

1868	67,412
1880	98,744
1885	175,935
1890	242,117
1891	251,452

Teachers employed

1869	1,355
1888	4,664
1892	5,641

The total amount of monies received for school purposes is as follows in the years given:

1868.....	\$ 300,669
1888.....	370,942
1892.....	1,087,276

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HUNTING AND FISHING IN ARKANSAS.

HOW many fishermen and hunters have sought patiently the realization of their dream of a sportsman's paradise, and yet found it not—a charmed spot, where game and fish are ever present targets for shot and ball, and eager for the gaudy fly and shining minnow. To unhappy anglers who have suffered through long marches and gone unrewarded, or have traveled far for little sport, the lakes and rivers of Arkansas may be commended with a clear conscience.



Farm Scene, North Fork, Ark.—Matney's Knob in Distance.

Arkansas is truly the paradise of the sportsman. The tide of industrial progress rolling westward drove the game before it. The northwest, the favorite hunting grounds for years, is becoming rapidly depopulated of bird and beast. In Arkansas only of the Mississippi Valley States is to be found nearly all the original varieties of wild animals, birds and fishes. It is true the larger game is disappearing before the rapid settlement of the State. Bear are still found in some of the more sparsely populated mountain districts, while deer are plentiful, and can be frequently seen from the windows of moving trains quietly feeding or drinking.

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Crossing the northern boundary of Arkansas at Moark, the first station of any importance is Corning, a favorite resort for fishermen from St. Louis and other Northern points. Black river, three miles to the eastward, has an enviable reputation as a fishing stream, here, as elsewhere in its course, and thoroughly deserves the good opinion of the anglers



Hunting Scene—Arkansas.

who frequent its banks; while almost within sight of the station Corning lake spreads its placid surface in invitation to the dancing lure and toothsome minnow. The fame of Corning lake surpasses that of other Arkansas waters, because it is oftener fished by parties living outside the State. It is a good place to go for a few days' sport because of its convenience to the

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railroad and the fact that boats are handy and can be had at any time for a nominal sum, but there are hundreds of lakes as good, so far as the mere matter of fish is concerned, scattered here and there throughout the eastern portion of the "Bear State." Small houses for the convenience of visiting sportsmen have been built at different points on Black river, and as they rent for a trifle, are in many ways preferable to the impromptu camps generally erected as a temporary makeshift without regard to the occupant's comfort. The forests in the vicinity are well stocked with game, large and small, deer being particularly abundant in the tract of country known as "Deer Range," lying east of Black river.

Knobel, six miles farther down the road and beyond the crossing of Black river, is the junction point of the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and its Helena branch, and aside from its



natural advantages of location in the heart of a first-class hunting and fishing country, is also particularly desirable as a stopping place for sportsmen, since it is provided with good hotel accommodations and is in easy reaching distance by rail of choice fishing and shooting on the St. Francis and L'Anguille rivers. Guides are obtainable here, as well as conveyances for transferring tents and camp outfits to the hunt-

ing grounds. Deer, turkeys and squirrels are easily found within six or eight miles of town, and splendid fishing for bass, pickerel and crappie in Mill, Maiden and Allen lakes, from two to four miles out. Cache river, at this point not more than six miles from the railroad, is famous for its game and fish; and after the fall rains have flushed its log-impeded channel a canoe or skiff voyage down its current to its confluence with White river, at Clarendon, two hundred miles below, would be an experience that any sportsman would heartily enjoy.

Following a course parallel to that of the St. Francis river to Helena, its terminal point, the branch road from Knobel offers to

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sportsmen a score of stopping places, any of which may be selected with confidence in the results. The famous Sunken Lands of the St. Francis have been so often described in glowing terms that it is quite unnecessary to grant them any of our limited space. Farther down, where the river, confined between narrower banks begins to develop a current and the impassable marshes give place to firmer soil, game is found in undiminished quantity and its pursuit can be followed under more favorable conditions. The name of the "Sunken Lands" is attractive, and it would be difficult to find a section of country better supplied with all that adds to the happiness of those who love the wild life of the forest, but all of this—not even excepting the wonderful wild-



Hunters' Camp, near Hot Springs, Arkansas.

fowl shooting in season—can be enjoyed on the lower river beyond the limits of this woodland lake.

GAINESVILLE, the first town of any size on the branch after Knobel has been left behind, has St. Francis lake in its vicinity which will furnish sufficient employment for the men of rod and reel, while, as elsewhere in this favored region, the gunners will never be at loss for targets upon which to display their skill. BROOKLAND in Craighead and HATCHIE COON in Poinsett counties, stations of minor importance in some respects, are, nevertheless, worthy of remembrance by sportsmen who may contemplate a visit to this portion of Arkansas, for at



OUACHITA RIVER AT OLD MILL, NEAR HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

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such points the trails leading to the woods are usually short and often indented throughout their length by the sharp hoofs of wandering deer hungry for a meal of the farmer's peas or sweet potato vines. VANN-DALE and WYNNE, in Cross county, are both noted points for deer hunting, while the different lakes in the St. Francis and L'Anguille bottoms, as well as both the rivers just named, afford an inexhaustible supply of bass, jack-salmon, crappie, and the other fishes common to this region.

MARIANNA, twenty-six miles north of Helena, is not far from the confluence of the L'Anguille with the St. Francis, and between these two streams, for some distance above their juncture, is a large scope of unsettled country, at present the chosen haunt of the deer and bear. Here, the gray wolf still pursues his quarry as in the days before railroads had placed this wilderness within twelve hours of the South-western metropolis, and the panther's scream occasionally frightens the deer hunter from his stand or silences the sturdy challenge of the wild gobbler. Before the non-exportation laws went into effect, a great deal of game was shipped from this point, and enormous consignments of buffalo and catfish, taken from the adjacent rivers, still go to Northern dealers. Happily the shipment out of the State of other varieties is rigidly prohibited, but the local angler can supply his table, throughout the greater portion of the year, with the choicest of game fish, secured with even the most primitive of tackle from the pool or stream most convenient to his dwelling.

Probably 90 per cent of the sportsmen, who may chance to drift down the main line of the Iron Mountain Route beyond Knobel, will drop off at DE LA PLAINE or O'KEAN, feeling convinced from past experience, that the deer they are looking for can be easily found in the white oak flats contiguous to the Cache; if not in the river bottoms proper. The oak forests in the districts between the Black and Cache rivers have been sadly depleted by the axes of lumbermen and tie-makers, but the game still lingers in the old "chop-outs," though the undergrowth, in localities, is rendering its pursuit difficult. Fishing is good at both the points mentioned, but to enumerate the different lakes and small streams within reach would be unnecessary.

From WALNUT RIDGE to Newport, at the crossing of White river, the railroad passes through a belt of country similar in nature to that

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just described, with Black and Cache rivers about equal distance on either hand. Though settlements are scattered everywhere they are not so thick as to interfere with hunting to any marked degree. The hunter never goes away empty handed and when accompanied by hounds often kills deer within sight of the different towns, and turkeys forage the farmers' corn fields daily, while of smaller game there is an unlimited abundance. Walnut Ridge claims for one of its citizens a record of five deer and twenty-five turkeys in one day, a score that will



Fishing Camp, on White River, Arkansas.

hardly be duplicated soon, but which speaks volumes for that locality as a hunting resort. Wolves, wild cats and small game add zest and variety to the forest sports, and wherever fields of any size are encountered, good quail shooting with or without a dog, is easily obtainable. NewPort, is perhaps one of the best fishing points in the State, as it is located on White river not far from the mouth of Black and within easy reach of Cache. Bass, salmon, crappie, pike and all kinds of perch are plentiful in these streams, as well as in Burdon lake, only three miles from the city, Gambol's lake about four and Waldo

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lake not more than five. On the large farms and cotton plantations in Big Bottom, some twenty miles up the White river branch, and Oil Trough Bottom, directly across the river from the locality just named, the lover of wing shooting can find quail to his heart's content. Here the birds are rarely disturbed by the local gunners who consider such small game unworthy of notice, and they are very numerous and easy of approach. BATESVILLE is the terminus of the White river branch, and is located in the edge of the mountainous region that extends over the entire Western half of the State. During the winter months, small steamboats ascend the White river from Batesville to a point near the Missouri line, nearly two hundred miles as the river runs, and most of this distance is traversed amid scenery surpassing that along any other navigable stream east of the Rocky Mountains. Of Arkansas' mountain scenery, very little is known outside the State, but a rich harvest awaits the literary wight who shall first catch with his camera and describe with facile pencil the many points of beauty and interest lying along the cliff-shadowed White, between its source and the point where it leaves the hills to wander through forest and brake to the distant Mississippi. Large game in the neighborhood of Batesville is less abundant than at points lower down the river, but small game of all description can be taken in quantities.

BRADFORD, on the main line below Newport, is in a good locality for both hunting and fishing, being handy to White river and possessed of all the advantages that such proximity supplies, while there is also a first-class deer range in the hills some nine or ten miles to the westward. Big lake, one mile east, and Little lake, about the same distance south, are both famous for the quantity of fish they contain, as well as on account of their unusual clearness, the bottom of either being visible at a depth of twenty feet. Other lakes abound, furnishing splendid fishing and good duck shooting in season.

MEMPHIS is now the eastern terminus of the Memphis Extension of the Iron Mountain route, and the completion of that branch made accessible, both from the east and west, a large tract of country unsettled and wild, and hitherto inaccessible, but which had long been known to abound in all kinds of game and fish. No point can be said to surpass another for hunting and fishing on this whole line, but at any point the sportsman chooses to embark he will find plenty of food for his ammu-



HUNTING SCENE NEAR HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

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niton, and fish eager to snap his bait. The first train from Memphis took a party of hunters from that place, and almost immediately on its opening the Bald Knob Rod and Gun Club was organized with headquarters at Earle, where they have erected a club house. The following are the varieties of fish found: black bass, speckled perch, brim, and pickerel. In game: he will find ample enjoyment in bringing down deer, turkeys, geese, ducks, quail, rabbits, squirrels, etc. BALD KNOB JUNCTION, the western terminus of this branch, was, until the non-export interfered, the favorite hunting ground for a number of market shooters, the flat woods, east of this point, fairly swarming with deer in the winter when the overflow had driven them from the low bottoms of White and Little Red rivers. In the winter of 1888-1889, over two hundred deer were killed within six miles of Bald Knob, and other seasons have seen this score exceeded. A great many bears still roam through the cane brakes skirting the rivers, faring sumptuously upon fresh pork whenever the fancy takes, and occasionally furnishing a feast for the farmer whose smoke-house stands empty by reason of their foraging. A description of the fishing in the neighborhood of Bald Knob would be merely a repetition of an old story. Streams and



lakes are of precisely the same character as those mentioned in connection with other points, the variety of fish is identically the same, and the most persistent angler will always secure the fullest creel or heaviest string, for the amount of his catch is decided only by his ability to bait hooks and fight his fish.

From Bald Knob to Little Rock the main line passes through a comparatively thickly settled district, gradually drawing away from the course of the larger streams. In this stretch of fifty-seven miles large game is scarce though by no means altogether lacking. Quail, squirrels and rabbits afford abundant sport for those who prefer the shotgun to

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the rifle, and turkeys frequent the field farthest from the farm houses, and find ample cover for the protection of their young broods in the belts of timber that still remain. As the Arkansas river is neared wild goose and duck shooting is good in the proper season, and many follow it as a profitable business, making five and six dollars a day. This is particularly the case at McALMONT, on the main line, six miles north of Little Rock, and here, too, fishing can be had fully equal to any in the State. Hill's lake, five miles east, is much frequented by fishermen from the surrounding country, while Frammel lake, one mile, Peelar lake, two miles, and Ink bayou, scarcely one-half mile east of town, all abound in bass, trout, pike and the different varieties of perch. Deer and turkeys are frequently killed in this locality and all sorts of small game is abundant.

And the Bend of his graceful bow is seen,
A glittering arch of silver sheen,
Spanning the wave of burnished blue,
And dripping with gems of river dew.

At TRASKWOOD, the first station north of Malvern, the angler will receive intelligence of excellent fishing on every side, but will be somewhat surprised to find that the favorite method of obtaining a supply of the silvery-sided beauties is by spearing—or "gigging" as it is here termed. In the Saline river and its numerous feeders, the water is perfectly transparent, and, however deep the pools may be, the fish are readily discovered, and as readily secured, by an expert hand with the heavy, long-handled spear. At DONALDSON, on the Ouachita, the same method of fishing is generally pursued, though a great many fish are shot with the rifle, in the use of which many of the residents of this vicinity gain a remarkable proficiency. It requires a peculiar training to enable any one to shoot fish in water of even moderate depth with any certainty, but an expert shot rarely misses his aim and it is no unfrequent feat to shoot a thirty or forty pound buffalo. In all the streams and lakes of this region the water is so clear that a pin can be seen lying at the bottom at a depth of ten feet, and so great is the variety and number of fish that fishing with a hook is rarely undertaken. At Donaldson deer are abundant and occasionally a bear is found in the breaks of the hills bordering the Ouachita bottoms. Where large game is easily found, it goes without saying, that there is



FISHERMAN'S BOAT ON THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER, ARK.

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no scarcity of the smaller beasts and birds, and at all points south of the Arkansas river quail and squirrel shooting can be expected without the possibility of a disappointment.

In this connection ARKADELPHIA can be mentioned as one of the best localities in the State for quail shooting, second only to portions of Calhoun and Union counties southeast of Camden. Clark county, in which Arkadelphia is located, has been long noted for the richness of its soil and the uniform success of its cultivators; a goodly share of the county is in cultivation, and in Arkansas wherever there are open fields quail can be found by the hundreds and thousands. A good many old-time deer hunters reside at Arkadelphia and still own and train their packs of hounds, though deer in the immediate neighborhood of the town are growing scarce and hard to "jump." The Ouachita furnishes the best of fishing, and in the winter months the Arkadelphian finds abundant use for his shotgun in attempting to halt the flight of the ducks and geese that are following the river's course.

CAMDEN, mentioned above, is the terminus of the Camden branch and is thirty-four miles from the main line. This is one of the oldest towns of the State, and was the supply point for a large scope of territory, in the days before the advent of railroads, when the freight and passenger traffic of the entire country was handled by steamboats. Situated on the bank of the Ouachita, and with Woodard, Johnson, Pine, Mormon, Blue and Fisher's lakes all to be reached over good wagon roads in from thirty minutes to one hour, the angler who may chance to visit this town will hardly suffer for lack of opportunity to wet a line in waters fairly aswarm with bass, trout and perch. The hotel accommodations at Camden are excellent, guides easily obtainable, and choice hunting grounds for large and small game close at hand.

BOUGHTON, on the main line a few miles below Gurdon, is in a good range for all-around hunting and fishing, the little Missouri and Antoine rivers and Cypress bayou, with other smaller streams and lakes supplying the wants of the most exacting of anglers, while all varieties of game common to the States abound. At Hope, a short branch line leads to Nashville, a prime point for all who love the best of sport. Red and Little Saline rivers, Little river and the Little Missouri are all convenient and easy to reach, and the hunter who penetrates their thickly grown bottoms should keep on the alert for a

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shot at the largest of Arkansan game. Deer and wild turkeys are too common to deserve special notice, and bears and panthers are sometimes encountered. WASHINGTON, the first town reached on the branch, is but little further from the big game range and has excellent quail shooting in its vicinity. FULTON is another good stopping place for sportsmen, its location on Red river making it a particularly desirable point for those who wish to get good fishing within rifle shot of a hotel, with an almost endless range for hunting on either hand. Little river which enters Red a short distance above Fulton can hardly be improved upon as a fishing stream, and its name is connected with half the bear-hunting yarns told by the Nimrods of Southern Arkansas. Deer can be found both in the river bottoms and among the pine and oak forests of the flat lands and ridges, but still-hunting is rarely resorted to—the majority of the resident hunters preferring hounding. Turkeys are about the only other game generally hunted, though the woods are full of squirrels and rabbits, and the call of the Bob White echoes through every clearing.



CONWAY, MORRILLTON and RUSSELLVILLE are points on the Little Rock & Fort Smith division, and all of them report good fishing in the Arkansas river, as well as in the numerous small courses, that have their source in the Boston mountains, flowing into the Arkansas from the north. Small game is plentiful, and deer and turkeys can be found in the hills a few miles back from the river, though not in any great numbers. PINEY, further west, is a more desirable point for hunting than any of those just mentioned, and for fishing is, perhaps, as good. Quail, squirrels and rabbits abound, as at all other points in the State, and deer are frequently killed on Big and Little Piney creeks at no great distance from the railroad. Wild geese and ducks are plentiful on the sandbars of the river in the winter seasons.

SPADRA is the first station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith division west of Clarksville. Spadra creek is fed by mountain springs. Its waters are as clear as crystal, and abound in mountain trout and a fine

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variety of perch. The scenery along this stream has long been noted for its beauty and picturesqueness, its rocky banks resembling an Adirondack stream. The Arkansas river is near, where all the larger varieties of fish are found. In hunting, deer is the largest game. Turkeys, ducks and squirrels furnish ample sport for the hunter in their season. Higher up on the mountains great sport is afforded in hunting the gray fox, which is very plentiful and valuable for its fur.

FORT SMITH is the western terminus of the Little Rock & Fort Smith division, and the region around about, especially to the north, south and west, is one vast hunting and fishing paradise. The streams near the city, in which black bass, pike, crappie and catfish abound, are Lees creek, Vache Grasse and Frog bayou in the State, and the Poteau and Illinois rivers and Vian and Salisaw creeks in the Territory. The fishing is excellent, but for genuine sport the hunter, with his gun and dog, has the call here. This sport is not confined to any particular locality, but parties are organized and excursions are made a hundred miles to the north, south and west, all of which territory is a vast hunting ground abounding in all kinds of game. The hunter will go prepared to shoot deer, foxes, turkeys, quail, ducks and chickens. Local sportsmen are to be found who are always ready to join and assist in expeditions of this kind.

There now remains to be described the different points of interest to sportsmen along the Houston, Central Arkansas & Northern line, a branch of the Iron Mountain Route, at present extending from Little Rock to Alexandria, La., a distance of 305 miles. This line, through a goodly portion of its length, is of comparatively recent construction and renders accessible a vast stretch of unbroken forest but little known to hunters from the outer world—a hunting ground of more than ordinary merit, where the larger game can roam as far as their fancy dictates without finding their way barred by the settler's fence or encroaching upon the cleared fields that tell of civilization's irresistible march. The road follows, for the first part of its distance, a course parallel to that of the Arkansas river, though running from one to fifteen miles to the southward of that stream. Then, turning abruptly to the right, it bears away directly through the heart of Louisiana, passing through some old, long-settled farming districts, and, finally, plunging into the depths of the largest unbroken body of pine forest

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that the United States now contains, to emerge at last on the banks of the Red river at Alexandria. Every station in the entire distance deserves some share of our notice, for each has its surroundings of forest and stream; each its enthusiastic sportsmen, proud of their own hunting grounds and loth to concede that there are better farther on. But want of space will forbid mention of many points that might well rank with the best.

WRIGHTSVILLE is twelve miles south of Little Rock, on the Arkansas City division, and, as a center for hunting and fishing, is unsurpassed. It is three miles from the Arkansas river, two and one-half miles from Horseshoe lake, and one mile from Pennington lake, which is fed by Fish creek. Pike, bass, cat, white perch, trout and sun fish are on the constant lookout for the fisherman's hook. Commencing at Pennington lake and extending westward to the Saline river is an expanse of uninhabited region known as the Pennington Forest. This is composed of pine and cypress timber, with large tracts of jungle and cypress brakes. Deer and turkeys have their favorite haunts here and small game abounds in unlimited quantities.

REDFIELD is on the Arkansas City section south of Wrightsville. Deer, turkeys, squirrels, rabbits and quail abound in large quantities in that vicinity, and the hunter will not have to go beyond a radius of ten miles from town to satisfy his desire to kill something. In the way of fishing, Harris and Lipscomb lakes, the Arkansas river, Bitter, Camp and Harrison creeks, are all within three and a half miles of Redfield and are well stocked with black bass, trout, jack perch, catfish and buffalo.

JEFFERSON SPRINGS is between Little Rock and Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas City section, and has for fishing waters the Arkansas river and its bayous, in which are found catfish, perch, black bass and several other varieties in abundance. The woods in this vicinity have plenty of deer, foxes, rabbits, opossums, squirrels, and, in their season, turkeys, geese, ducks, and quail. Pigeons are also to be found in great numbers.

PINE BLUFF is the most important city on the Arkansas City division, and is the center of excellent hunting and fishing territory. The Saline river, Atkins lake and Clear lake abound in mountain trout, speckled perch, black bass, catfish, etc., and splendid camping facilities



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are to be found around these lakes. The shooting is also fine, and deer, turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, grouse, quail and ducks are easily bagged. Occasionally a bear may be met, but they are becoming scarce. Foxes are so common that fox-hunting has ceased to be sport for the old hunters. The winter is very dry and pleasant, and after the first of October this is a veritable hunter's paradise.

NOBLE LAKE, on the Arkansas City section, has in its vicinity the Arkansas river, Atkins lake and Noble lake, which are well-stocked



with trout, catfish, buffalo, speckled perch, white perch and sunfish. The whole country about this place is a vast hunting ground in which are found large quantities of deer, turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, geese, ducks and quail.

Leaving Noble lake behind, an ideal deer

country is found near **VARNER**, the third station beyond. The timber growth, which between Little Rock and Pine Bluff was principally pine, has changed again, and the broad flats lying along the headwaters of Bayou Bartholomew are wooded with the different varieties of oak, gum, elm and hickory. The undergrowth is rather close here for rifle shooting, but a shotgun answers as well at close quarters, and around Varner it is unnecessary to risk long range shots. Turkeys are quite plentiful, as they usually are in a region where pin-oak acorns cover the ground in autumn and winter, and the wild blackberry ripens

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its fruit in early summer. Squirrels are everywhere. On the Arkansas river, north of the town, and across the river at the mouth of Bayou Meto, a good many bears can yet be found, but they are hunted persistently by market gunners, who ship their meat to Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and their numbers are rapidly decreasing.

DUMAS is a station of small importance in some respects, but the residents of the little town are sportsmen, and they live in a locality where they can gratify their fancy for deer driving to the utmost. The stranger in their midst, if possessed of a taste for such sport, would be heartily invited to join in their wild rides after the fleet-footed and evasive buck, and it is nothing uncommon for a hunting party to kill twelve or fifteen in a single day.

WALNUT LAKE, the next station to Dumas, has an enviable reputation as a fishing and duck shooting resort. The lake is deep and clear, and its beauty, quite as much as the fine fishing it affords, attracts numerous parties from as far away as Little Rock. A shooting club from the State's capital has a club house on the bank of Walnut Lake, and it is occupied pretty regularly during the hunting season.

WINCHESTER, a few miles farther on, claims the reputation of shipping more deer during the open season than any other station in Arkansas. In 1890, two men, hunting principally at night with headlights, killed 145 and 87 deer respectively. That this wholesale slaughter did not "utterly extinguish the breed," is evidenced by the fact that twenty-six deer were shipped from Winchester on one train in the fall of '92, and hardly a day passed that shipments of less consequence were not made. The hunting grounds extend pretty generally in every direction for a number of miles, but the *best* is to be found between the railroad and Arkansas river some fifteen miles away. Bears and wolves are often killed by the deer hunters, and turkeys and small game are to be had "in quantities to suit"—if such a phrase is applicable here.

DERMOTT is situated in the midst of a scope of wild country lying between Bayou Bartholomew and the Mississippi river, and possessing an inexhaustible supply of game of all descriptions. There are many so-called good hunting grounds where the citizen with non-observant habits, or the stay-at-home farmer, will tell you that game is "pow'e'ful sca'ce," but the good people of Dermott are all willing to confess that the woods around them are swarming with wild life. The fact is so

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patent that they cannot help observing it. Even a blind man, if served with three meals of venison per day for a series of months, would, in the end, be forced to admit that there must be more or less deer in the vicinity, and there are ways in which the mentally blind may be made to see. Fishing in the neighborhood of Dermott is good, bass, trout and perch being the principal varieties that interest anglers; but buffalo and cat, of the largest size, abound, while small fry, such as crappie, perch, etc., snap greedily at the baited hook as soon as it touches the water. Mason's, Barth's and Big bayous, and many lakes, large and small, are close at hand, and it is not far to Bartholomew and the Mississippi.

MORELL and PORTLAND, the latter near the Louisiana line, are both good points for parties to visit in search of choice shooting and angling, Dobson's Ferry, on Bœuff river, twelve miles southeast of Portland, being a notable place for game and fish even in this "land of plenty" where deer skins are tacked against the side of every cabin, and fish are so plentiful that hooks and lines are unnecessary for their capture. The "deep water" in Bœuff river ranges from ten to forty feet for a stretch of eighteen miles, and it runs through a belt of forest nine miles wide without settlements.

In Arkansas, while judicious game-protective measures have been adopted and are generally respected and enforced, the open seasons are long, and the privileges allowed can be thoroughly enjoyed. Here the severity of winter storms or the impediment of snow drifts twenty feet in depth never intervene to hinder the hunter in pursuit of his game. Taking the season through not a single day need be lost from sport by reason of icy winds or penetrating cold, and, better than all the rest, the sportsman who wanders in this direction in search of recreation, when returning home is never compelled to stop *en route* and search the city markets for woodland trophies that he has failed to obtain in a more legitimate manner.



ARKANSAS.

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS BY COUNTIES.

Arkansas was organized as a Territory March 2, 1819, and admitted as a State June 15, 1836. In 1810 Arkansas County, then in the Territory of Louisiana, but subsequently included in the Territory of Arkansas, had a population of 1,062. Table 1 shows the population of Arkansas at each census from 1820 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each decade.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF ARKANSAS: 1820 TO 1900.

Census Years—	Population.	Increase.	
		Number.	Per Cent.
1900	1,311,564	183,385	16.25
1890	1,128,179	325,654	40.58
1880	802,525	318,054	65.65
1870	484,471	49,021	11.26
1860	435,450	225,553	107.46
1850	209,897	112,323	115.12
1840	97,574	67,186	221.09
1830	30,388	16,133	113.17
1820	14,255	.....	.....

The population of the State in 1900 is 1,311,564, as against 1,128,179 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent. This rate of increase is only about two-fifths of that for the decade from 1880 to 1890 when it was 40.53 per cent, and less than one-fourth of that for the decade from 1870 to 1880, when it was 65.65 per cent. From 1860 to 1870 there was an increase of only 11.26 per cent, but prior to 1860 the population more than doubled itself during each decade, and for the decade from 1830 to 1840 showed an increase of 221.09 per cent.

The population of Arkansas in 1900 is more than ninety times as large as the population given for 1820, the first census taken after its organization as a Territory in 1819.

The total land surface of Arkansas is, approximately, 53,045 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 21.27; 1900, 24.73.

Table 2 shows the population of Arkansas by counties at each census from 1820 to 1900, inclusive, and shows, for each county, the increase (or decrease) by number and per cent during the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

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TABLE 2—POPULATION OF ARKANSAS BY COUNTIES in 1900,
AND INCREASE 1890 TO 1900.

Counties—	1900.	Increase.	
		Number.	Per Cent.
The State	1,311,564	183,385	16.25
Arkansas ²	12,973	1,541	13.48
Ashley	19,734	6,439	48.43
Baxter	9,298	771	9.04
Benton	31,611	3,895	14.05
Boone	16,396	580	3.67
Bradley	9,651	1,679	21.06
Calhoun	8,539	1,272	17.50
Carroll	18,848	1,560	9.02
Chicot	14,528	3,109	27.23
Clark	21,289	292	1.39
Clay	15,886	3,686	30.21
Cleburne ³	9,628	1,744	22.12
Cleveland ⁴	11,620	258	2.27
Columbia	22,077	2,184	10.98
Conway	19,772	313	1.61
Craighead	19,505	7,480	62.20
Crawford	21,270	1,444	2.04
Crittenden	14,529	589	4.23
Cross	11,051	3,358	43.65
Dallas	11,518	2,222	23.90
Desha ⁵	11,511	1,187	11.50
Drew	19,451	2,099	12.10
Faulkner	20,780	2,438	13.29
Franklin ⁶	17,395	2,539	12.74
Fulton	12,917	1,933	17.60
Garland	18,773	3,445	22.48
Grant	7,671	115	1.48
Greene	16,979	4,071	31.54
Hempstead	24,101	1,305	5.72
Hot Spring	12,748	1,145	9.87
Howard	14,076	287	2.08
Independence ⁷	22,557	596	2.71
Izard	13,506	468	3.59
Jackson	18,383	3,204	21.11
Jefferson ⁸	40,972	91	0.22
Johnson	17,448	690	4.12
Lafayette	10,594	2,894	37.58
Lawrence	16,491	3,507	27.01
Lee	19,409	523	2.77
Lincoln	13,389	3,134	30.56
Little River	13,731	4,828	54.23
Logan	20,563	211	1.02
Lonoke ⁹	22,544	3,281	17.03
Madison ¹⁰	19,864	2,462	14.15
Marion	11,377	987	9.50
Miller	17,558	2,844	19.33
Mississippi	16,384	4,749	40.82
Monroe ¹¹	16,816	1,480	9.65

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Counties—	1900.	Increase—	
		Number.	Per Cent.
Montgomery	9,444	1,521	19.20
Nevada	16,609	1,777	11.98
Newton	12,538	2,588	26.01
Ouachita	20,892	3,859	22.66
Perry	7,294	1,756	31.71
Phillips	26,561	1,220	4.81
Pike	10,301	1,764	20.66
Poinsett.....	7,025	2,753	64.44
Polk	18,352	9,069	97.69
Pope	21,715	2,257	11.60
Prairie ^a	11,875	501	4.40
Pulaski	63,179	15,850	33.49
Randolph	17,156	2,671	18.44
St. Francis	17,157	3,614	26.69
Saline	13,122	1,811	16.01
Scott	13,183	548	4.34
Searcy	11,988	2,324	24.05
Sebastian	36,935	3,735	11.25
Sevier	16,339	6,267	62.22
Sharp	12,199	1,781	17.10
Stone	8,100	1,057	15.01
Union	22,495	7,518	50.20
Van Buren ^b	11,220	2,653	30.97
Washington	34,256	2,232	6.97
White ^c	24,864	1,918	8.36
Woodruff	16,304	2,295	16.38
Yell	22,750	4,735	26.28

^aDecrease.

^bPart of Desha annexed and part given to Jefferson since 1880.

^cCleburne organized from parts of Independence, Van Buren and White in 1883.

^dName changed from Dorsey in 1885.

^ePart given to Arkansas County since 1880.

^fPart of Madison annexed to Franklin in 1885.

^gPart of Arkansas County since 1880.

^hParts of Prairie annexed to Lonoke and Monroe since 1880.

There have been no territorial changes in the counties of Arkansas since 1890.

Of the 75 counties in the State all but 4 have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing more than 50 per cent of increase being Polk, 97.69 per cent; Poinsett, 64.44 per cent; Sevier, 62.22 per cent; Craighead, 62.20 per cent; Little River, 54.23 per cent, and Union, 50.20 per cent. Pulaski County shows the largest numerical increase (15,850), but fully three-fourths of this increase is due to the increase in the population of the city of Little Rock.

The four counties showing a decrease in population are Crawford, Franklin, Grant and Logan.

ARKANSAS.

UNITED STATES LANDS

SUBJEC. TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY IN ARKANSAS.

THERE are in Arkansas at present 5,000,000 acres of government lands subject to the homestead laws of the United States. Every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family, or over 21 years of age, is entitled to one entry under the homestead act. But one homestead entry is allowed to each citizen. An entry on one 40-acre tract exhausts a right as much as on a whole quarter section. Homestead entry requires residence on and cultivation of the land.

Homestead entries can be made for not more than 160 acres in a contiguous form; tracts "cornering" are not contiguous.

The Land Office fees and commissions, *payable when application is made*, are as follows:

160 Acres.....	Fee	\$10.00,	Commissions	\$4.00,	Total	\$14.00
120 "	"	10.00	"	3.00	"	13.00
80 "	"	5.00	"	2.00	"	7.00
40 "	"	5.00	"	1.00	"	6.00

A person desiring to enter a tract of land upon which he has not established a residence nor made improvements, must appear personally at the district land office and make his application before the Register and Receiver, after having seen the land.

He must then establish actual, *bona fide* residence (in a house) upon the land within six months from date of entry, and must reside upon it continuously for five years.

In case of the death of a homestead settler, before making proof, the widow succeeds to the homestead right; but she must continue to cultivate the land until final proof is made and accepted.

In case of the death of both father and mother, the right and fee inure to the minor children, if any.

A homestead right can not be devised away from the widow and minor children.

A Union (or Federal) soldier or sailor of the late war is entitled to a deduction from the five years of the length of time (not exceeding four years) of his military or naval service. But the soldier (or his widow) must actually reside on the land at least one year before final proof can be made. Certified copy of discharge papers should be submitted with the proof.

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RAILROAD LANDS.

IN 1853 Congress passed an act, and subsequently confirmed it in 1866, whereby a certain number of sections of land were granted for every mile of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway constructed. This was a liberal grant, and extended for twenty miles on either side of the track. Out of the original amount a total of 639,884 acres still remain unsold, and subject to purchase by those desiring a home. By recent purchase of lands on the line of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Division, nearly 200,000 acres were added to the above amount, making a grand total of nearly 839,584 acres of good farming lands for sale at reasonable rates.

In addition to the above, the railway company offers for sale at correspondingly low prices and on like favorable terms the lands granted to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, aggregating now 502,600 acres. The price of this land varies according to quality and location. The uplands range in price mostly from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre; the creek bottoms from \$4.00 to \$10. As must necessarily be the case, these lands are near the railroads, and there are, consequently, always ready and good markets for produce within easy access.

Railway lands are offered on the following easy terms:

TERMS OF SALE.

Credit Plan.—Under this plan the purchaser is required to pay one-fourth of the purchase price at date of sale—the remaining three fourths is divided into three equal annual payments, drawing interest at six per cent per annum.

See the following example for full explanation:

Forty acres sold March 1st, 1894, at \$3.00 per acre, one-fourth cash being paid down, balance to be paid in three equal annual payments with six per cent annual interest.

PAYMENTS.	WHEN DUE.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.	TOTAL.
1st, or Cash.....	March 1, 1894,	\$30 00	.....	\$30 00
2d, Deferred.....	" 1, 1895,	30 00	\$1 80	31 80
3d, "	" 1, 1896,	30 00	3 60	33 60
4th "	" 1, 1897,	30 00	5 40	35 40

Cash Plan.—We offer a discount of ten per cent from the price per acre to those who will pay in full for the land at the time of purchase. Thus land at \$3.00 per acre on credit terms, can be bought for \$2.70 per acre. *All cash down.*

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A great work has been done by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway by opening to settlement Central and Northeast Arkansas, and more recently the southern and southwestern portion of the State. This gives an opportunity for investment in all kinds of enterprises and industries, any of which will eventually lead to success, if the settler has the requisite energy and perseverance. The lands could not be better for general farming purposes. The season for cultivation is a very long one, lasting from February until November, and therefore highly favorable to many crops that require not only warm springs, but the moderate temperature of a long autumn. A climate and soil which thus secure the agriculturist against the fear of droughts, and also of early frosts, will be recognized at once as being as rare as it is propitious, and as offering unusual inducements to immigrants.

The land grant of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, 502,600 acres still unsold, extends the length of the Arkansas River Valley from Little Rock to Fort Smith. It lies on either side of the track, in alternate sections, and has the Arkansas river running through its entire length. A land grant, with a navigable river and a first-class railway running through it from end to end, is not found in every State. The soil of this tract is not only rich, but versatile to a high degree in the variety of crops of which it is capable. It lies between the lines of latitude that stand as a barrier to the vigorous winds of winter and the intense heat of the semi-tropical summer. Here are but three short months of an open winter, with nine months of a long, balmy, golden season, when all crops come to perfection, and are harvested in their full maturity. It was not intended that such a wealth of natural resources should always remain unknown. But public notice was diverted for a time to less favored regions through the medium of the public press and highly colored advertising. This country could be overlooked only for a short time. Such advantages were bound to speak and demand an impartial hearing. The products of this valley have been placed before the gaze of the public at various expositions throughout the country. They have told their own story. The tide is turning, and the stream of home-seekers is now coming to this modern Eden, from which there is no danger of expulsion. You are welcome and bidden to enter. Study the array of natural advantages, and you will accept the invitation.

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Let everybody come—the farmer with his plow to turn the soil and reap the bountiful harvests; the woodsman with his axe to clear the primeval forest of its giant trees; the miner with his pick; the artist with his brush; the hunter with his dog and gun; the fisherman with his rod; the mechanic with his saw and hammer; the mason with his trowel; and the man of money with his capital. Come to Arkansas, you are all wanted. One can get along only by the aid of the others.

Write to G. A. A. Deane, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark., for prices, terms of sale, location, etc., of railroad lands.

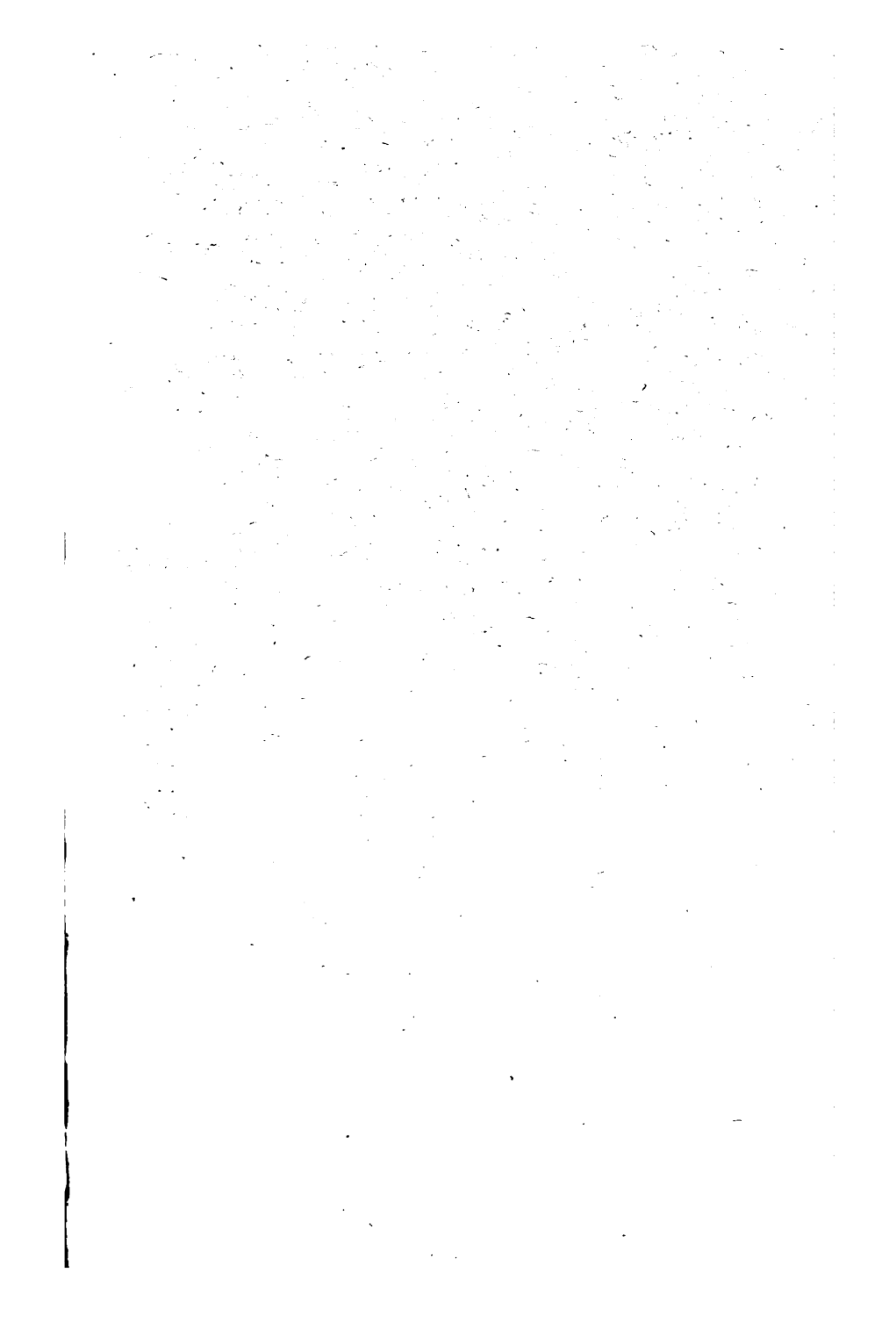


Happy Little Arkansas Coon.

ARKANSAS.

A great work has been done by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway by opening to settlement Central and Northeast Arkansas, and more recently the southern and southwestern portion of the State. This gives an opportunity for investment in all kinds of enterprises and industries, any of which will eventually lead to success, if the settler has the requisite energy and perseverance. The lands could not be better for general farming purposes. The season for cultivation is a very long one, lasting from February until November, and therefore highly favorable to many crops that require not only warm springs, but the moderate temperature of a long autumn. A climate and soil which thus secure the agriculturist against the fear of droughts, and also of early frosts, will be recognized at once as being as rare as it is propitious, and as offering unusual inducements to immigrants.

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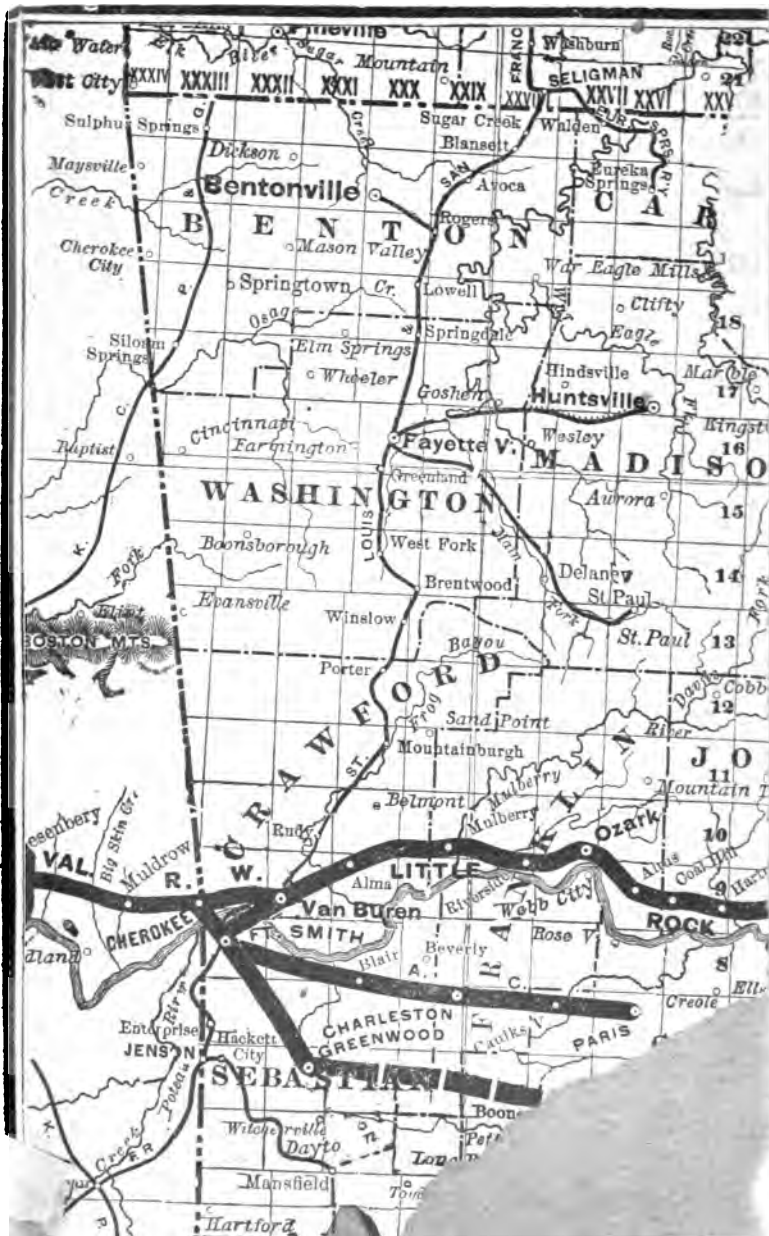
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